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24 December 1980

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No. 952

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**PRESIDENT WELCOMES OPPOSITION DEFECTORS TO BNP**

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has said that the doors of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party will remain open for any patriotic, dedicated and sincere person belonging to any political party to enable them to work for the welfare of the nation and the people.

The President said this while addressing a large number of leaders and workers belonging to Awami League (Malek, Awami League (Mizan) Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (JSD) and Muslim League who formally announced their joining the BNP at two separate functions in the city on Tuesday. [as published]

President Zia said that the Principal objective of Bangladesh Nationalist Party was to awaken the people politically through a pro-people programme based on the concept of Bangladeshi nationalism and aimed at total political, economic and social emancipation of the commonman. "We shall welcome good people joining hands with us," he said.

President Ziaur Rahman said that many BKSALites now claim that they did 'many things' during the war of liberation. But, he said, the BKSAL leaders left their workers and the people at the mercy of the occupation forces, took safe refuge and did not take active part in the war. Since these leaders did not have practical experience about the war, the [word illegible] and sufferings of the people and their hopes and aspirations they failed to place before them any concrete programme and gradually became isolated from the people.

**Vast Programmes**

The President said that the BNP had been moving ahead with its programme in bringing about a peaceful revolution in political economic and social life of the people. "The programme is a vast one and we need quite a large number of leaders and workers to implement it" he said.

He said that the party was trying to train a larger number of leaders at every phase of its organisation. He urged the BNP workers not to quarrel about leadership. "It is the country and the party which matter. Leadership is temporary. One day, my leadership will also end", he said. He asked them to work for the happy, healthy and prosperous life of the people.

President Zia said that while the people had been working hard to change their lot, some political elements at the instigation of some foreign powers had been trying to create anarchy in the country. "People want to build themselves according to their tradition culture heritage and history. They will not accept any foreign dogma and they have already rejected those propagating foreign aims", he said.

The President said that the BNP was aware of its weakness and had been trying to overcome it. In doing so the party needs cooperation of the people and it will move with the people, he said.

#### Village-Based Politics

President Ziaur Rahman said that the days of townbased politics were over. The BNP had taken politics to the villages where 90 per cent of the people live.

On the other hand, he said, the BKSALites, isolated and rejected by the people, had increased their activities in villages. They with their bad elements had now assembled in some urban areas and trying to create chaos and confusion. He also charged the BKSAL leaders of making 'aimless' speech in public meeting. Their speeches now contained nothing but baseless abuses against BNP leadership, he said.

President Zia said that mere money and slogan would not do in our politics. A party having ideology and philosophy would only survive, he said.

President Zia said that it was a happy sign for a century-long poverty-striken country that it was going to attain food autarky. "It is no longer a dream but a reality. People are working hard to produce more and more".

He said that rise in the prices of various items was often criticised by the opposition. "We must realise that prices were going up everywhere in the world due to rise in oil price. Prices will rise further if oil price rose further. We can counter this by raising our production in fields and factories and reducing the alarming population growth" he said.

Welcoming the newcomers within the fold of BNP, President Zia assured them that they would get places in the party according to their merits. He urged them to work unitedly for the nation, the people and the party.

#### Badruddoza

Earlier addressing the newcomers, Secretary General of BNP, Prof A Q M Badruddoza Choudhury said that there were two reasons for their joining the party; one was the leadership and personal character of President Ziaur Rahman and the other was party ideals and programmes.

Prof Choudhury said that we need leaders we need principles and at the same time the workers. He termed the day as the day of rejoicing for BNP.

The Secretary General of BNP called upon the newcomers who had joined the party inspired by its leader and ideals to follow politics of rebuilding the country through peaceful revolution.

Some of the newcomers while speaking on the occasion said that they had joined BNP by correcting their past mistakes and accepting 19-point programme of President Ziaur Rahman. They thanked BNP for showing political magnanimity through accepting them into the party.

Explaining reasons for their joining BNP they said that they wanted the politics of prosperity and security. [as published] They said that the Awami League divided in various factions, was trying to disrupt peace and damage national properties. [as published] "We will resist any attempt to create disruption in the country," they said.

The President of Nariathana BNP said that with the joining of these people in BNP, Awami League was having a very thin existance in the area, President Ziaur Rahman also addressed another group of 250 leaders and workers of both the Malek and Mizan faction of the Awami League who formally joined the BNP at the party central office the same day. [as published]

#### Hatem Ali

Earlier, announcing their decision at a press conference, Mr Hatem Ali Talukder, a former MP and Tangail Zilla President of Awami League (Mizan) said that 3157 leaders and workers of both the factions of Awami League belonging to all the 10 police stations of Tangail district decided to join the BNP to strengthen the hands of President Ziaur Rahman. [as published] He said that due to transport difficulties only 250 of the newcomers had come to Dacca on the occasion.

The new members of the BNP included Mr Badiuzzaman Khan a former MCA and Senior Vice-President, Tangail Zilla Awami League (Malek), Syed Nurul Huda, a member of the Tangail district Working Committee of the same party, Mr Abdus Sattar, a former MP, Senior Vice-President, Tangail Zilla Awami League (Mizan), Mirza Abul Mansur (Tipu Mirza), Assistant Secretary, Tangail Zilla Muslim League, Mr Abdul Jabbar, Chairman, Gopalpur Pourasava and other pourasava commissioners. [as published]

A number of eminent Hindu leaders of Tangail District have also joined the BNP. These leaders included Ms. Sudhir Ranjan Niyogi, Saroj Kumar Roy, Shukumar Shaha and Jitendra Nath Kundu.

Mr. Hatem Ali Talukder said that except one noted member of Awami League (Mizan) all the Awami League (Mizan) leaders and workers of Tangail Zilla Awami League joined the BNP while about half of the leaders and workers of Awami League (Malek) of the district were [words illegible] the fold of BNP.

#### Opposition Divided

Explaining the reasons of their joining the BNP, Mr Hatem Ali Talukder said that it had proved itself to be the one political party with pragmatic programmes aiming at ensuring welfare of the common man. The Opposition parties lacked any pro-people programme and were divided and subdivided over leadership issue.

Expressing his unshakable faith in the 19-point programmes enunciated by President Ziaur Rahman Mr Talukder said that they considered the programmes as panacea for

the nation. He expressed the determination on his behalf and on behalf of the newcomers of working sincerely under the dynamic leadership of President Ziaur Rahman.

Mr Badiuzzaman Khan, who also addressed the press was critical of the Awami League leadership. He said that the leadership of the Awami League (Malek) was engaged in internal rifts and had failed to give proper guidance to the workers. The Awami League also lacked any positive pro-people programme and was following policies according to the dictates of their foreign masters.

He stressed the need for raising cadres in the BNP and said that like other parties it would also dismantle if it had failed to build up a strong party cadre on ideological basis. He said that the people were yet to get a clear picture about Bangladeshi nationalism and pleaded the BNP leaders to explain it further.

He said that most of the newcomers were freedom fighters who took active part in the War of Liberation.

CSO: 4220

## PRIME MINISTER URGES IMAMS TO GUIDE CITIZENS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman on Tuesday called upon the imams of masjids to equip themselves for giving leadership to the people both in religious and worldly affairs, reports BSS.

Speaking as chief guest at the seminar on "the role of imam in national development" at the Islamic Foundation auditorium, he said that the imams should give religious as well as socio-economic teaching so that the people become conscious to take part in national development activities.

The Prime Minister observed that taking part in national development and social welfare works was the religious duty of every Muslim and urged the imams to lead the people in canal digging, mass literacy, food production, population control and other social welfare and development activities.

Presided over by Group Captain (Retd) Syed Ahmed, Director Project Implementation Bureau the seminar was also addressed, among others, by Mr Sanaullah Noori, Editor, Dainik Desh and Mr A Z M Shamsul Alam, Director-General, Islamic Foundation.

Tuesday was the second day of the-8-day programme chalked out by the Islamic Foundation to celebrate the commencement of the 15th century of Al-Hijri. [as published]

Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman said that as a complete code of human life Islam has its own distinct social, legal, political and economic system. Islam is the vehicle of modernism and science and the Quran is the fountain head of guidance for mankind. [as published] The concept of Islamic society is based on equality and equity, he added.

He said that the concept of Imam (leadership) combines the Platonic idea of the best man as the leader with self assertion. He said Islam is a complete guidance for all spheres of life in individual, collective, national as well as international levels. [as published]

Recalling the glorious days of Islam, he urged the imams to give correct guidance to the people and inspire them for nation-building activities and make the society free from vices and anti-social activities.

The Prime Minister said that when masjid was the centre of research and education a large number of Muslim scholars had contributed in all fields of knowledge and science. In this context, he recalled the names of the scholars like Al-Roomi, Al-Raji, Ibne Sina, Al-Haytoon, Ibne Khuldin and Omar Khayyam whose works are the basis of scientific knowledge even today.

CSO: 4220

## SATTAR ADDRESSES WORLD ISLAMIC COUNCIL

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 17 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Vice-President Mr Justice Abdus Sattar on Sunday said that it was the constitutional obligation of Bangladesh to endeavour, consolidate, preserve and strengthen fraternal relations and Islamic solidarity among Muslim countries.

Speaking as the chief guest at the launching ceremony of World Islamic Council at a local hotel, the Vice-President said that it was, therefore, natural that "we shall welcome any organisation that has as its aim the fulfilment of this obligation". The function was presided over by Mr Mahbubur Rahman, President of the organisation.

Justice Sattar said that Islam enshrined complete code of conduct and "is a system ordained by Allah for the dynamic humanity".

### Way of Life

The Vice-President said that Islam was not a theory based on assumptions and hypotheses. It was not a mere collection of dogmas and rituals, rather it was a way of life in consonance with nature and reality, he said.

Justice Sattar said that the Islamic system was so comprehensive, interdependent and interwoven that it covered all aspects and fields of human life "may they be private or public economic or political, social or cultural, moral or legal, national or international". (as published)

The Vice-President said that Islam was the religion which was capable of offering humanity the system which coordinates and harmonizes progress and its intellectual attainments and spiritual exaltation with mutual cooperation, harmony and unity the Muslim Ummah may take up the challenge of the modern world and lead humanity to the path of peace and security."

Justice Sattar said that it was known to all that the present-day humanity was afflicted with misery, anxiety, restlessness and confusion, despite its triumphs in the fields of medicine, science and technology and despite its material prosperity, comfort and convenience. "It is desperately seeking peace--peace in mind, peace in society, peace in the world", he said. "To all these problems confronting humanity," he said "Islam offers the right solution, a solution of all ages."

**World of Peace**

The Vice-President said "let us pray at the advent of the auspicious 15th century Hizri for a world of peace, amity and brotherhood as preached by Islam."

Mr Mahbubur Rahman said that the World Islamic Council was a voluntary non-political international organisation with its headquarters at Dacca. He said that it intended to have branches in all important towns and cities in Bangladesh and in other countries.

CSO: 4220

**ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIVATE ISLAMIC BANK URGED**

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Islamic Economic Research bureau has urged the Government to allow establishment of an Islamic bank in the public sector pending total reorganisation of the economy of the country on Islamic principles which stipulatd interest-free banking. [as published]

The bureau at its regular fortnightly meeting on Sunday presided over by Mr A. A. Rush, suggested that the existing banks could participate in the proposed bank as a consortium through equity sharing.

Commenting on the recent Government decision to allow private banking, the Bureau suggested that only those applicants should be allowed to set up banks who would agree to run them on profit sharing basis on Islamic lines.

The Bureau quoted a survey conducted by its research fellows as saying that about 45 per cent of total bank deposit of Bangladesh are interest free. Besides a huge chunk of the savings in the country are never channeled through usual banking. [as published]

It said that the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and 13 other Middle-Eastern banks are run on interest-free Islamic lines.

CSO: 4220

BANGLADESH

**BRIEFS**

OIL FROM INDIA--New Delhi, Nov. 17: India has entered into an agreement with Bangladesh over supply of furnace oil from that country Parliament was informed today, reports BSS. [as published] Answering questions in the Upper House of Indian Parliament (Rajya Sabha) Petroleum Minister P C Sethi said similar agreement had also been made with Pakistan. Meanwhile energy Minister A B A Ghani Khan Chowdhury today denied in the Parliament that coal from India was being smuggled into Bangladesh. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 18 Nov 80 p 8]

ACTING INFORMATION OFFICER--Mr Fariduddin Ahmed, Deputy Principal Information Officer, Press Information Department has taken over as Acting Principal Information Officer on Monday, reports BSS. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 18 Nov 80 p 8]

CSO: 4220

INDIRA GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON WORLD ISSUES

LD091315 Paris LE FIGARO in French 8 Dec 80 p 4

[Interview with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by Nathalie Blime: "The Americans Want Peace, So Do We"--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Madam, it has been said that you were not surprised by the U.S. election result?

Answer: No. All the people I know were also convinced that Reagan was going to win. What is surprising is the size of his victory.

Question: Republican administrations have never been very sympathetic toward India. President Eisenhower's foreign secretary Dulles said with regard to the nonaligned movement: "Anybody who is not with us is against us." As for Nixon, he never concealed his pro-Pakistani sympathies. Are you not afraid that things will be the same this time?

Answer: There is no reason for that to happen again. Of course, until the new U.S. administration has clearly defined its policy, it is difficult to have an opinion. I personally do not think there is any difference between the Republicans and Democrats as far as India is concerned. There are people in both parties who understand our viewpoint. To go back to the remark which you cited, we think we are with them. We want peace, so do they. In the past there have been differences between us but they have always eventually come round to our positions. Remember the recognition of China and the Vietnam war.

Question: The date of Brezhnev's visit to Delhi was announced by Moscow Radio just after the U.S. election result. Is there any relationship between the two events or is that a coincidence?

Answer: It is pure coincidence. The visit had been decided a long time before that. As for the date, it was finally fixed during our president's visit to Moscow.

Not Aggravating Tensions

Question: Despite your efforts Soviet troops are still in Afghanistan. Are you going to take advantage of Brezhnev's visit to reiterate your demand?

Answer: We have already demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Without success. What counts is not what we demand but the situation in the country and what the Soviets consider to be their interest. I have always been against undertaking something which has no chance of succeeding and, at present, unfortunately the chances of a solution to the Afghan problem are minimal.

Question: Do you intend to ask Brezhnev to increase oil supplies?

Answer: We have already asked for a little more. I think we will stop at that. In any case I do not think the Russians are in a position to give us any more. They have very big reserves but they do not want to exploit them. Moreover, other countries do not want to either.

Question: A few years ago the Russians asked you to sign an Asian collective security pact. You refused. Do you intend to abide by that stance?

Answer: Yes, because we think that that type of treaty inevitably produces a reaction and in so doing helps aggravate tensions and increase distrust, which is the reverse of the goal sought.

Question: India claims to be "neutral" in the "Gulf war." Is that attitude reconcilable with nonalignment which claims to "judge each situation according to its merits?"

Answer: When there is a conflict the question is not who is wrong and who is right but what is our interest and that of world peace. The general interest requires the war to end as quickly as possible and the two sides to sit round a table and find a negotiated solution to the disputes between them. We have friendly relations with both countries. If we take sides it could only aggravate things, give others the opportunity to intervene and make us miss the opportunity to play a mediating role when the time comes.

Question: However, some people say that you lean toward Iran. Some people go so far as to talk of secret aid.

Answer: I am aware of these reports which have appeared in the Western press but I can tell you that they are completely untrue.

Question: The nonaligned movement has just met with two successive defeats: the inability to end the occupation of Afghanistan and to offer mediation which is acceptable to both sides in the war between Iraq and Iran. Does this not show that the movement has become powerless and hence useless?

Answer: It is impossible to boil the nonaligned countries' activity down to the two examples which you have just cited. On the whole the nonaligned movement has done a great deal to maintain peace in the world. Unfortunately, in recent times the movement has been weakened by growing divisions among its members. As regards the occupation of Afghanistan and the "Gulf war," the movement has proved ineffective and has not been capable of playing the role

which it should have played. However, that is a temporary setback and we should work with determination to change that.

Question: Has the movement been weakened because of internal divisions or because of Cuba's leadership which is not accepted by all members?

Answer: There is a whole set of reasons.

#### No Denuclearized Zone in South Asia

Question: Why did you react so coldly to the UN initiative in sending Olaf Palme to the warring countries to try to find a compromise?

Answer: We did not react coldly, we simply gave a realistic assessment of the situation. If we think that an enterprise is going to fail we are not going to say that it will succeed. In this case we did think it was going to fail. That is why we said that "we can only wish him success."

Question: Bangladesh has proposed that all the countries in the subcontinent attend a conference to try to define a common stance on Afghanistan. India has refused. Why?

Answer: I do not believe in that type of conference. All the various sides hold fixed positions and, also, participation by Pakistan, which is regarded by Moscow as the country mainly responsible for the intervention, makes any decision, if a decision is possible, unacceptable to the Russians.

Question: Indian delegate to the United Nations Sri Sat Paul Mittal has said that India is opposed to the concept of a denuclearized zone for south Asia. On the other hand you have stated several times that the Indian nuclear program is intended for peaceful purposes. Is that not inconsistent?

Answer: There is no inconsistency. What does a "denuclearized zone" mean? Does it mean that the great powers will move Diego Garcia and destroy their nuclear bases? No. So why talk about a denuclearized zone. Accepting that type of proposal means admitting that we will do nothing and that the others can do what they want. We are opposed to the attitude taken by the great powers who, under cover of peaceful intentions, in fact follow a policy of inequality and discrimination.

Question: Tension is mounting between Delhi and Islamabad. Why? Do you think an Indian-Pakistani war is possible?

Answer: The main reason for the current tension is the internal situation in Pakistan and the fact that some countries are exploiting it. We have always wanted to have friendly relations with Pakistan. We still want to and we hope that they will not be reckless enough to launch into an adventure.

#### The Chinese Threat

Question: The Chinese are very active at present. They are in Pakistan and Bangladesh. Does that not worry you?

Answer: I hope that they will do not more than that.

Question: Beijing is, however, starting to make overtures to you. How will you react? Would you be prepared, if necessary, to make concessions on the border problems?

Answer: I do not think that it is simply a question of border problems. The Chinese are laying claim to land not only in India but in Burma, Malaysia and Vietnam. They have hegemonist designs on the whole Asian continent and that attitude is a serious threat to peace in the region.

Question: Do you think a world war is possible?

Answer: I hope not but in view of the turn which events are taking it is impossible to say. Mankind has the knack of going right to the edge of the precipice. Sometimes it takes a step backward and that is the only thing for which we can hope.

CSO: 4220

**GANDHI SENDS MESSAGE TO ASSAM YOUTH CONGRESS (I)**

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Gauhati, November 13 (UNI):

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said today that the Assam problem would be solved in such a way as to preserve the state's interest as well as the national good.

In a message to the Assam Youth Congress (I), Mrs. Gandhi said though many of the grievances of the agitators were genuine, the present agitation was "unnecessary and hurtful."

She said it was time the students and youths of Assam did "some rethinking". The Centre, on its part would not be found wanting either in sympathy or on reasonableness, she added.

A copy of the Prime Minister's message was released to the press by the Assam PCC (I) general secretary, Mr. Bishnu Prasad.

**"Give up Confrontation"**

Mrs. Gandhi said she was confident that the wiser elements in Assam would make the others realise the futility of "confrontationist politics" and direct their energies toward building up the state and the nation as a whole. She asked the Youth Congress (I) to take a lead in this regard.

The Prime Minister said that Assam had been going through an "emotional ordeal". The people of the state, who had played a notable part in the country's freedom struggle and also in the effort of independent India to build itself, were today in the midst of an agitation which had completely disrupted normalcy.

Mrs. Gandhi asserted that the education and earning of thousands of young people had been affected as a result of the year-long agitation and the development of the region had come to a halt.

Assam was denying itself the benefits of full participation in national economic life. In every home, there was anxiety and some elements who did not want the country to progress were taking full advantage of the disturbed situation in Assam, she added.

CSO: 4220

**GANDHI ADDRESSES CONGRESS(I) PARLIAMENT GROUP**

Madras THE HINDU in English 17 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 16.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi today sought to prepare the Congress(I) MPs for the attacks that might be mounted on them by the Opposition in the winter session of Parliament in view of the present difficulties.

She explained to them the how and why of problems, that had persisted despite Government efforts, so that they could meet criticism by aggressive reasoning, if required.

The Opposition, she said, was in no mood to co-operate with the Government, as was clear from the speeches and trends in their camp. Though she made this point in the context of the communal trouble, her remark was intended to be general.

The picture of the national and international situation, as presented by Mrs. Gandhi in her address to the eve-of-the-session meeting of the Congress(I) Parliamentary Party, contained few bright spots.

The economic situation, she said, had improved slightly and the Government had been able to strengthen the infra-structure but the steps that had been taken would not produce results immediately. The Government and the country had been at a standstill and "we have now started moving in the right direction."

It had not been possible, she said, to do much in regard to prices, partly because of the continuous rise in the cost of petroleum products and partly due to the sugar problem. However, she was not sure whether difficulties, in all cases, were due to the supply position and prices or because of the looseness of the public distribution system. At times, when action had been taken on complaints the supply position had eased.

It was clear from her remarks that the fair-price shops, started during the Janata regime in some cases, had not risen to the occasion.

**Troubled Spots**

Mrs. Gandhi made a pointed reference to the troubled spots in the world to show that difficulties in the international situation were beyond India's control.

Apart from Afghanistan that continued to be disturbed, there was the Iran-Iraq war which did not seem to stop even though the initial ferocity had abated.

Both these countries, she said, were India's friends and suppliers of its oil needs. India therefore, would suffer because of the conflict but they themselves were the biggest sufferers.

The Prime Minister referred to many mediation moves none of which took off the ground. She referred to the latest move to send a former Prime Minister of a country which is a member of the Socialist International.

Leaders of both Iran and Iraq, she said, had come here to seek India's help but "it was difficult for us to take sides." India was in touch with the two countries, she said, implying that New Delhi was doing whatever was possible.

She referred to the "blot on the country" as represented by the incidents of Moradabad and felt that some parties and groups behind the trouble which did not start with communal complexion. In particular, she wanted those who wore black bands as a mark of concern over these incidents to be restrained. She would not blame the PAC which was there to protect citizens and referred to the plan for a new peace-keeping force as a wing of the Central Reserve Police force. The new force, she said, would not be composed exclusively of the minorities but would have members of all communities, particularly ex-servicemen.

The situation, in her view, called for vigilance and help by all sections of the people and political parties. It was in this context that she referred to the lack of response from the Opposition side despite the efforts made at the recent meeting of the National Integration Council.

She deprecated the farmers agitations in Maharashtra Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and stressed the need for collective efforts to sort out problems, there being no justification for disrupting public life and tampering with railway track.

She had told the Finance Minister to increase the allocations for welfare programmes for farmers. They wanted support price for their produce but, in practice, were getting higher return, she said. She commended the need for a balanced approach.

Mrs. Gandhi began her speech with an expression of appreciation for the consistent support to the party by the former Railway Minister, Mr. Kamlapathi Tripathi. She was unhappy that he was not in the Cabinet but was sure he would continue to help the party.

PTI reports:

Mrs. Gandhi called on the President, Mr. Sanjiva Reddi, for half-an-hour.

CSO: 4220

GANDHI VISIT TO KASHMIR BOOSTS MORALE

Madras THE HINDU in English 17 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Srinagar, Nov. 16.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi's recent two-day visit to Jammu and Kashmir State has proved a morale booster for the Congress-I which suffered a severe setback during the 1977 Assembly elections.

The State Congress-I leaders have started holding conventions of their party workers soon after Mrs. Gandhi's visit to the State.

The first one-day convention of the party workers of Kashmir Valley was held at the beginning of this month. Another convention was held on Saturday last.

The purpose of organising these conventions in almost all the district headquarters, the State Congress-I president, Mufti Mohammad Sayeed said, was to strengthen the party, so that it could be an effective opposition and fight the "hegemony" of the ruling National Conference, led by Sheikh Abdullah.

The Mufti said, while inaugurating these conventions, that the "Kashmir accord", which had brought the Sheikh back to power in February 1975, had failed to achieve its objectives. The aims of the "accord" were to bring the people of the State into the national mainstream, consolidate the secular and democratic forces, and to have a corruption-free administration.

But, he alleged, "communal forces have been encouraged, secular forces spear-headed by the Congress-I crushed and corruption has multiplied all over the State." Therefore, the role of his party had become important.

The State Government was postponing elections in the land development bank, cooperatives and notified area committees as it was "afraid" that it might lose, the Mufti said. His party would agitate for holding elections to these bodies.

Referring to the charges of corruption against the State Government, Mufti Sayeed cited a number of instances.

National Conference leaders, while being uneasy over the implications of Mrs. Gandhi's visit for Centre-State relations, are preparing to offset any adverse impressions created by her tour. The General Secretary of the National Conference, Mr. Chulam Mohi-ud-din Shah, said the party would conduct a series of conferences and conventions in different parts of the State, soon after Sheikh Abdullah returned after his medical treatment in Delhi, to rebut the charges of the Congress-I.

**GANDHI SPEECH OPENS CIVIL DEFENSE CONFERENCE**

Madras THE HINDU in English 21 Nov 80 p 16

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 20.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi today asked people not to fritter away their energies in "pointless agitations" but to ,prepare for a "leap forward" to achieve rapid progress. [as published]

At a time when concerted national efforts were needed to march forward, agitations would not help the country or the people, she said, while opening the eighth All-India Biennial Conference of Civil Defence and Home Guards.

"Today is crucial moment when we have to make a major effort to leap forward. It may not have succeeded in China, but if it is tried in India, it may succeed," she said.

"If we falter in the process, then we, who are already we will go further backward," she added.

Home Guards had a special duty to educate the people in this direction. Along with privileges, which the people enjoyed in a democracy, they had also responsibilities to shoulder.

Mrs. Gandhi referred to their significant role in bringing about national integration.

She said it was necessary to ensure adequate representation to minorities and weaker sections in the Home Guards to help the police force more effectively. The Government was actively considering extension of the benefits given to policemen to the Home Guards.--UNI.

MO: 4220

## MAHARASHTRA ELECTION POSTPONEMENT HELD VALID

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] A challenge to the constitutional validity of the Maharashtra ordinance VIII, postponing zilla parishad elections till June 30, 1981, has been repelled by Mr. Justice C. S. Dharmadhikari and Mr. Justice P. G. Palshikar at the Bombay high court.

The judges were dismissing, with no order as to costs, two petitions--one filed by L. L. Rankhamb and eight other councillors of the Osmanabad zilla parishad, and the other by B. S. Naik (president) and five other councillors of the Parbhani zilla parishad)--questioning the validity of the ordinance. [as published]

The petitioners' contention was that it was not within the legislative competence of the governor to issue the ordinance (issued on September 25 last) and also that it was issued ~~malafide~~ in exercise of the powers under article 213 of the constitution.

The two zilla parishads were elected in 1974 and their terms expired by end of March, 1980. Their tenure was extended for a further period of six months and then came the ordinance. In view of the fact that the state legislature was due to re-assemble on December 8, the petitioners contended, the governor was not competent to postpone elections beyond the expiration of six weeks from that date under article 213(2).

### Same Effect

Reading sub-article (2) of article 213, the judges said that in terms of the provision an ordinance promulgated under sub-article (1) had the same force and effect as that of an act of the legislature. If the legislature could postpone the elections to June 30, 1981, the governor could also do it subject to the conditions laid down, they added.

In the absence of any express prohibition, according to the judges, the governor was competent to postpone the elections even beyond the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of the legislature. They drew support for this proposition from AIR 1952 Cal. 907 and AIR 1962 S. C. 945.

The dissolution of the zilla parishads and the appointment of administrator for them were, in their opinion, consequential to the main object of the ordinance.

They also noted that the petitioners had enjoyed their full term of six years with the additional extension by six months.

The judges did not accept the petitioners' contention that the ordinance was politically motivated, was promulgated in bad faith, and in exercise of the governor's powers. The petitioners had made no specific allegation of mala fide against the governor and the general allegations made by them had been denied on affidavits. On the other hand, the respondents had shown how it was not feasible to hold the elections immediately.

Mr. Bhimrao N. Naik and Mr. B. N. Deshmukh, Mr. P. M. Vyas and Mr. V. N. Thorat appeared, respectively, for the Osmanabad and the Parbhani petitioners; the respondents were represented by the advocate-general, Mr. A. S. Bobde, Mr. C. J. Savant, Mr. H. B. Mehere and Mr. D. S. Chopra.

CSO: 4220

INDIA TO SUPPLY ESSENTIAL GOODS TO MALDIVES

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] India will meet Maldives' requirements of essential commodities in spite of the shortage at home.

This assurance was given by Minister of State for Commerce Khurshed Alam Khan during the trade talks which began in New Delhi on Monday between India and the Maldives Islands, reports UNI.

During the plenary session of the talks, the two delegations reviewed existing trade relations and explored the possibilities of its future expansion.

The Indian delegation was led by Mr Khan and the Maldivian delegation by Mr Ilyas Ibrahim, Deputy Minister for Public Safety and head of its State Trading Organisation.

India suggested that instead of supplying the essential commodities to the Maldives on an ad hoc basis, the two countries enter into long-term trading arrangements.

Mr Khan pointed out that this long term arrangement would ensure supplies on a regular basis and would eliminate delays.

Mr Khan said trade between India and the Maldives had increased from Rs 64 lakh in 1975-76 to Rs 160 crore in 1978-79. He said a lot of scope existed for increasing and diversifying trade between the two countries.

The Maldivian Minister said his country would like to expand commercial relations with India.

The two delegations reviewed existing trade relations and explored the possibilities of its future expansion.

It was pointed out by Mr Khan that trade between India and Maldives had substantially increased from Rs 64 lakh in 1975-76 to Rs 160 lakh in 1978-79 and still there was a vast scope for its further expansion.

The Maldivian Minister told the Indian delegation that his Government had decided to give priority to its neighbours in matters of trade and commerce and would make every effort to boost its trade with India.

PRC OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA

Border Talks Recommended

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 16 Nov 80 p 1

{Text] Beijing, November 15 (PTI).

China believes that the Sino-Indian border question can be solved "at the negotiating table and talking with each other on the basis of mutual respect."

This was stated by Mr. Han Nianlong, Chinese deputy foreign minister, in an hour-long interview to PTI here yesterday.

He was asked if it was correct that China favoured normalisation of India-China border on the basis of the line of actual control.

Mr. Han replied: "I think not long ago our vice-chairman talked about this to an Indian correspondent. It is not necessary to repeat it again here. I want to add that there remains the question of border between us. I do not think that this question cannot be solved on the negotiating table, and talking with each other on the basis of mutual respect this can be solved.

"We do not think it is a very difficult question. We think it can be solved," he said.

Mutual Relations

Replying to a question on the prospects of development of India-China relations, Mr. Han said the two countries had a long history of friendship and good-neighbourly relations of more than 2,000 years.

"We think there are good reasons to be friendly with each other and no reason to be unfriendly with each other."

Although there had been many changes in China, he said: "you can see many traces of Indian influence in the Buddhist culture which is very much there is China." [as published]

Mr. Han recalled that the two countries had the same bitter experience of facing imperialism and colonialism. Both had a long period of struggle against imperialism. "Now two countries are liberated and independent and we belong to the third world."

"Prospects of our relations, I think, are very very promising and I am very optimistic about it.

"But I must add that it depends on the common efforts from both sides. We should all work hard to promote this friendship," he said.

Mr. Han said that during the past two or three years, there had been many developments in bilateral relations between India and China.

Asked if there were any stumbling blocks in the path of friendly co-operative relations between India and China, Mr. Han said: "On our part we do not see any stumbling block. In the past 20 years there has been an estrangement between the two countries because of some reasons. We can gradually change this state of affairs. So long as we have the same desire and work together all stumbling blocks can be overcome, if there are any."

#### Arms for Pakistan

Replying to a question on China's military supplies to Pakistan and the setting up of a fighter aircraft plant there, Mr. Han said in the past 20 or 30 years China had extended aid to more than 20 countries, but the aid was of a limited nature. The quantity of aid was not very large. Such aid was provided at the request of countries concerned, he added.

In Mr. Han's view, Pakistan could pose no danger to India militarily as it was a smaller country compared to India.

China felt that India and Pakistan "should come to terms and be friendly with each other. It should be good relationship between India and a small neighbouring country".

In the past two years "we have seen improvements in India's relations with neighbouring countries. We are very pleased about that."

Asked about China's attitude towards the non-aligned movement, Mr. Han said China was not a member of the movement but had always been supporting it.

On the Iraq Iran conflict, Mr. Han said: "We hope they would solve their dispute through peaceful negotiations."

Mr. Han said if the Super-Powers intervened, the conflict would expand, adding there had been no interference from any Super-Power so far.

#### No Provocations Intended

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, November 19 (UNI).

China would "never provoke any incident along the border," the Chinese deputy foreign minister, Mr. Han Nianlong, has said.

In an interview with a visiting UNI correspondent at Beijing recently, Mr. Han recalled that about 40 armed Indian soldiers were returned by China a few months ago after India explained that they had crossed the border by mistake.

"This shows the attitude of China," he said throwing up his arms in emphasis.

The interview was taped with Mr. Han's permission. However, the tape was delayed in transit.

Asked whether such incidents could be avoided by creating a 15 to 30 km.-wide demilitarised zone along the border, Mr. Han at first said he would not like to discuss these matters in public. Then he added: "What you have said just now was long ago proposed by the Chinese side itself."

To the question whether China would consider giving India some territory in exchange for Aksai Chin, he said it would not be appropriate to discuss a sensitive matter like this in public. "When the time is ripe, it would be for the two governments to discuss such questions."

When his attention was drawn to a suggestion made long ago by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan that India should transfer Aksai Chin to China on a long-term lease, Mr. Han said this was a matter to be discussed between the two governments.

After a pause he, however, added that sometime the Indian side made "some unreasonable demands."

"Aksai Chin has always been Chinese territory. So how can the question of compensation arise?"

Pointing out that the much-talked about "package deal" based on the existing line of control would not find easy acceptance with the Indian public, the correspondent asked whether China could suggest some other way of breaking this deadlock.

Mr. Han replied that the border problem was "not insoluble," provided there was a spirit of mutual understanding between the two sides to negotiate a settlement through consultations.

It was not necessary to wait for a solution of this problem in order to improve relations. "We have always held that this question can be solved, and we do not think it necessary for this to be the first question to be solved between our two countries."

He added: "Mrs Indira Gandhi has also agreed that we can start with other things first."

Mr. Han cited meetings between the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and top Chinese leaders in Belgrade and Salisbury earlier this year, and also recent visits of Indian journalists and the well-known dancer, Sonal Mansingh, to China as signs of improving relations.

He said China had also sent several students to India to study in Indian universities.

"There is still much to be done. The two sides should work together. We have always been optimistic and active in developing closer relations. My hope is that the press would also help to promote closer relations."

#### Kashmir Rumor Denied

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, November 20 (UNI):

China's deputy foreign minister, Mr. Han Nian-long, has described as absurd a Soviet newspaper report that China was helping to form a "people's republic of Kashmir" through a merger of Jammu and Kashmir with Occupied Kashmir.

In an interview with a visiting UNI correspondent at Beijing recently, Mr. Han said it was not surprising that the report had emanated from the Soviet press.

"The Soviet Union has been sowing discord between China and India. You in India should not believe such a report, which is totally a lie, and is groundless and absurd."

The interview was taped last month with Mr. Han's permission, but the tape was delayed in transit.

About the reports that China was helping Pakistan in its nuclear ambitions, Mr. Han said, "Such reports have been circulating in the world for quite a long time. I believe these also originate from the Soviet Union. There is no such thing."

About China's programme of modernisation, he said China would rely mainly on her own effort. But it was ready for technical co-operation with other countries, including India.

He said there was wide scope for development of trade between India and China. The trade was at present in favour of India. "We look forward to further developing our trade relations with India," he added.

Mr. Han said China needed peace for reconstructing her economy, but the whole world was at present "in turmoil."

In Asia itself, certain things had been happening, such as "the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan" and Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea "with the backing of the Soviet Union."

He went on, "I think in the 1980s, the world will remain in turmoil. The situation is quite disturbing. Anything may happen."

CSO: 4220

**KAUL SCORES U.S., BRITISH POLICY TOWARD INDIA**

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 19 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] London, Nov. 18 (PTI)--Former Foreign Secretary T N Kaul has told the United States and Britain not to expect a country like to India to "toe your line" on each and every international issue.

Speaking as a liberated diplomat, at a seminar on Sunday on Nehru and contemporary world, Mr Kaul said: "Relations between sovereign nations have to be based on mutuality of national interests and mutuality of outlook on such issues as world peace, disarmament, ending of colonialism, racialism and neo-colonialism."

Mr Kaul made a forthright attack on the policies the British and American Governments had adopted at a time when Mr Nehru was seeking to create an area of peace in the sub-continent and extent it as far as possible to the East as well as the West.

"But the short-sighted British policy of encouraging Pakistan in regard to Kashmir and other questions and their attempts along with the United States to encourage military alliances like SEATO and CENTO led to the encouragement of militaristic tendencies of Pakistan which in turn led to the unfortunate arms race between India and Pakistan resulting in three bloody conflicts," Mr Kaul said.

Mr Kaul said in spite of the assurances given by President Eisenhower to Nehru that the arms supplied to Pakistan were aimed against international communism and could not be used against India they were in fact used against India and India alone.

Mr Kaul added, "I am not speaking with bitterness or anger. But the British policy in those days and the American policy even in much later years were policies of trying to weaken India and propping up the military and other regimes in Pakistan in order to extend the cold war right to the doorsteps of India."

Mr Kaul said this "bloc" situation made it much more difficult for Nehru to extend the area of peace.

Mr Kaul also blamed Britain largely for the partition of India. The introduction of the pernicious system of separate electorates led to the division of India. Mr Kaul added: "We accepted partition sincerely and we respect Pakistan's independence and sovereignty as long as it does not aim against our national interests, peace and security.

CSO: 4220

**GANDHI AFFIRMS PURCHASE OF SOVIET TRANSPORT**

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, November 20 (PTI).

Speculations regarding the selection of a medium haul transport plane for the Indian Air Force to meet the future requirements of the defence forces was set at rest today.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who is also holding the defence portfolio, informed the Rajya Sabha that the government had decided to induct the Soviet-built AN-32 as the medium haul transport aircraft to meet the defence needs.

Replying to a question by Mr. Swami Dinesh Chandra and Mr. Ashwani Kumar, the Prime Minister, in a written reply, said the AN-32 aircraft would replace the old fleet of Packet and Dakota planes.

But it would not be in the public interest to disclose the number of aircraft proposed to be procured from the Soviet Union, she added.

Mrs. Gandhi ruled out any "second thoughts" on the question of purchasing AN-32.

The twin-engined Soviet-built aircraft is an all-weather plane which can take-off from and land on short runways.

The aircraft can carry about 44 persons or fully equipped 36 paratroopers. It can fly at a speed of 755 km. [as published]

A number of aircraft were in the run to replace its outdated Dakotas and Packets. The defence authorities recently had examined the Canadian aircraft Buffalo and the Italian G-222.

The Buffalo was brought to India recently and it gave a number of demonstration performances.

The Soviet plane, which has so far not rolled off the assembly line, is expected to be produced in India by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited under a contract.

UNI adds:

According to military aviation experts the acquisition of the AN-32 would help the IAF standardise its maintenance procedures, increase its efficiency and output. At present, the maintenance of different kinds of transport planes with the IAF poses some problem, including the difficulty in obtaining spares for the obsolete aircraft.

CSO: 4220

LEFTWING PARTIES PLAN PARLIAMENT STRATEGY

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] The coordination committee of the four Left parties in Parliament also met on Sunday and decided to assert the Left presence in the two Houses by focussing attention on burning issues of the people and the democratic actions being organised in many parts of the country against the ruling party's anti-people measures.

The following is the statement issued from the CPI Parliamentary Office after the meeting:

"Leaders of the four Left parties in Parliament--CPI-M, CPI, RSP and Forward Bloc--met here today (Sunday) and decided to highlight the issues of price rise, remunerative prices of agricultural products for peasants, the National Security Ordinance, the Maruti nationalisation ordinance and the failure to find a solution to the Assam question. They expressed concern over the severe repression launched by the Maharashtra Government against the peasants demanding remunerative price for their produce.

"They also decided to raise the issue of continuing attack on Muslim minority and Harijans and the failure of the Government to protect them.

"They also felt that the Government is bypassing the Parliament and revising economic policies and giving unconscionable concession to the monopolists and multinationals. The meeting decided that their MPs should demand a thorough discussion on all these issues.

"The meeting also expressed its deep concern over the conspiratorial attempts to change the Cabinet-cum-Parliamentary form of Government into a Presidential one.

"The meeting welcomed the democratic mass actions taking place in many parts of the country."

CPI, CPI-M

The CPI Parliamentary Group meeting in the evening decided to raise the issue of price rise in a big way in Parliament alongwith such issues as communal situation, the direct participation of police in riots, the National Security Ordinance, other repressive measures like the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, nationalisation of Maruti (and demand a debate on the Gupta Commission Report which has been placed in Parliament).

It also discussed the proposed bandhs in Bihar and West Bengal and decided to send some MPs to those States to work for their successes.

The CPI-M Parliamentary Group instructed its MPs to denounce the discrimination by the Centre against Left Front Governments of West Bengal and Tripura and the open threats by Central Cong-I leaders to the Left Democratic Front Government in Kerala, the dismissal of Governor, industrial policy helping multinationals, the intervention by the executive in transfer and appointment of judges, and the move to change-over to the presidential form of Government.

Asked if the Cong-I would try to muster a two-thirds majority in the Rajya Sabha for bringing about a constitutional amendment effecting the changeover to the presidential form of Government, CPI leader in Rajya Sabha Bhupesh Gupta said: "it is true that defection is going on. On 21 October the Cong-I had 120 members-- two short of a majority. Now they have four more. But gaining a two-thirds majority is out of question. Moreover, we will fight tooth and nail against any such development".

CPI-M MP Harkishan Singh Surjeet said: "Backed by the masses we are confident of defeating any such move in the Rajya Sabha".

The Lok Dal Parliamentary Party decided to demand full discussion on several burning issues facing the people.

These relate to the mounting prices of essential commodities like sugar, cement, fertilisers, scarcity of kerosene; the Government's injustice to farmers by not even providing them reasonable prices for their agricultural produce, the Government's failure to check communal forces in Moradabad, Aligarh, Allahabad and the involvement of police in communal riots, the misuse of the National Security Ordinance as seen in the arrest of Marxist Coordination Committee MP A K Roy and professors in Moradabad.

Lok Dal leader Chandrajit Yadav told newsmen that his party would demand full discussion on growing attacks on Harijans, deteriorating law and order situation, nationalisation of Maruti and the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The BJP Parliamentary Party decided to voice strong opposition to the NSO, Maruti nationalisation ordinance, inability of the Government to place the report of the Pitts aircrash (killing Sanjay Gandhi) inquiry the failure to contain price rise, the pressures being brought to bear upon the press to turn it into a conformist one as well as moves to usher in "presidential dictatorship". [as published]

BJP general-secretary L K Advani told newsmen the party was in favour of concerted and coordinated action among all Opposition parties inside the House on the issues involved.

CSO: 4220

NATIONAL SURVEY TO STUDY TRIBAL PROBLEMS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] The forthcoming National Sample Survey will cover new areas of economic activity and more intensive study into the tribal problems.

Special efforts are being made this year for better training and supervision of this annual survey which is one of the largest organisations in the world with activities covering various facets of population, and socio-economic condition.

Set up in 1950, the NSSO also undertakes field work of the annual survey of industries and carries out sample checks of area and yield of crops to improve the quality of estimates of agricultural production prepared by the States. It is carried out through a network of 170 offices and over 5,000 persons in the country. The socio-economic surveys, extending over a period of 10 years include surveys on demography, health and family planning, assets, debt and investment, land holdings, livestock, employment, rural labour consumer expenditure and unorganised non-agricultural enterprises.

The annual survey of industries, covering factories registered under the Factories Act provides information on capital investment, quantity and value of goods manufactured, value added by manufacture and employment and emoluments. Factories employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power and 100 or more workers without power are fully enumerated every year. Half of the remaining factories are surveyed every year so that there is a complete count of all the units over a two-year period.

In agriculture, the NSSO provides technical guidance in the form of crop estimates of production. A scheme for improvement of crop statistics, in operation now, helps to detect areas of weakness in crop statistics and in taking remedial measures.

CSO: 4220

REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN PATNA

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Patna, Nov 16--The October Revolution changed the course of the history of the world and laid the foundation of a new age.

This was the view expressed by Soviet-Indian Friendship Society vice-president Prof B Filatov on the occasion of 63 anniversary celebration of the October Revolution here yesterday under the auspices of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society (ISCUS).

Prof Filatov said the October Revolution only opened the door for national liberation movements in other countries which were striving for freedom. It had there been no October Revolution, the world map would have been different, he added.  
[as published]

The Professor said that Indian leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and the Indian people drew inspiration from this great revolution.

Prof Filatov charged imperialists powers with indulging in anti-Socialism propaganda after the October Revolution but they had to accept the reality, he added. He further alleged that the powers were engaged in presenting a distorted image of the Soviet Union.

He regretted that Peking whom in Soviet forces had assisted in its war against the Japanese army had forgotten that help.

The ISCUS has decided to celebrate the October Revolution for one month from 10 November to 10 December throughout the country.

Others who spoke on the occasion included CPI leader Kishori Prasanna Singh, State ISCUS general secretary G Singh and Prof G. P Sinha.

CSO: 4220

BIHAR MARXISTS SCORE GOVERNMENT FAILURES

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Patna, Nov 16--The Bihar CPM Committee noted with indignation the failures of the State Government to arrest sky-rocketing prices, check the deterioration in law and order, situation and authoritarian action against opposition leaders and called upon the people to protest in a big way by making the proposed 'Bihar bandh' on 27 November a grand success. [as published]

The party called upon the party workers to mobilize the people along with other political parties for the bandh.

The CPM committee at its four day meeting which concluded here on Friday expressed its solidarity with the striking municipal workers of the State and called upon the workers and the people to stand in support of them. It also condemned the anti-worker, anti-Harijan attitude of the present Government.

The meeting condemned the Chief Minister's backing out of the commitment made to the electricity workers, with the leaders of the opposition parties and called upon the workers to fight back this betrayal.

The meeting also noted the anti-share-croppers, anti-agricultural and pro-landlord, pro-hoarders policy of the Government. It said the State Government had reduced the 20-point programme to 'a hoax' and decided to boycott the 20-point programme committee at all levels.

Leader of the CPI-M in the Lok Sabha Samar Mukherjee, also attended the meeting, which was presided over by Mr Chandi Prasad.

At the outset of the meeting, a condolence resolution on the death of Communist leaders Luigi Longo, Jack Wadis, Dinen Bhattacharya, Dinesh Mazumdar and P C Joshi was passed.

CSO: 4220

## INTELLIGENCE AGENCY EMPLOYEES STRIKE

AK031503 Hong Kong AFP in English 1439 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Dec (AFP)--India's external intelligence agency, which calls itself Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), is in deep trouble, at least internally, because of a spreading pen-down strike by its employees, it was reported here today.

The trouble in RAW, which comes directly under Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's department, began with a minor incident involving the slapping of a messenger by an officer in the agency's office a week ago.

Over 30 employees of the clerical grade protested strongly against the incident and demanded action against the officer. When two employees were suspended for dereliction of duty all others went on strike. The head of the agency then ordered the arrest and suspension of all of them.

The strike began when the department was being shifted from the prime minister's office in the central secretariat to a brand new multi-storeyed structure just completed to house the agency in the southern part of the capital.

According to a spokesman for the employees' association, the number of employees joining the strike and who have been since suspended has now grown to 87.

Mrs Gandhi has so far not intervened in the matter. But employees said they were organising a march to the prime minister's residence to air their grievances to her personally. The employees would be accompanied by their wives and children, they said.

Press reports noted that there was embarrassment "all around in the government" because of the developments in RAW, considered the country's premier intelligence agency.

The agency admitted recently that it had played a key role in the liberation of Bangladesh from Pakistan in December 1971 and also had a hand in bringing about the merger of the Himalayan state of Sikkim with India in 1975.

Officials admit that any intense spotlight on the agency would do the organisation incalculable harm. The agency had already suffered during the regime of Prime Minister Morarji Desai when he downgraded it suspecting that it had interfered in domestic intelligence.

CPI(M) GENERAL SECRETARY REJECTS GANDHI CHARGES

Madras THE HINDU in English 12 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 11.

The CPI(M) General Secretary, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad today criticised the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi for her statements in Kerala yesterday against the CPI-M led ministry in the State.

Mrs. Gandhi had said that the minorities as well as the Opposition parties were getting a raw deal under the Ministry.

Mr. Namboodiripad said that it was surprising that Mrs. Gandhi who presided over a "regime under which the Muslims of Moradabad did not feel it safe to have their 'namaz' on Bakrid day should go to Kerala and champion the cause of the minorities in that State.

"It was also surprising that while her party makes pronouncements against the RSS, it was in league with the RSS in Kerala."

"One wonders whether she proposes to defend the minorities in Kerala in alliance with the Bharatiya Janata Party," he said.

Mr. Namboodiripad said that it was worth noting that one of the issues raised by the Indian Union Muslim League, one of the allies of Mrs. Gandhi's party in Kerala, was the teaching of Arabic and Urdu in schools. "Would she explain to the people of other States ruled by her party, what her party and its allies are demanding? Would that policy be implemented in the Congress(I) ruled States," he asked.

He said anybody with eyes could see that the Opposition in Kerala had "wider rights and freedom" today that when Mrs. Gandhi's colleague, Mr. K. Karunakaran was the Home Minister.--UNI.

CSO: 4220

**GANDHI OPPOSED TO PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT**

Madras THE HINDU in English 12 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 11.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is now discouraging the talk of a change-over to a presidential form either during or after her present term, although she sees no harm in an informed public debate on the subject if only to focus attention on the inherent constraints of the parliamentary system.

The protagonists of the presidential system, who have been pleading for an early switch-over under the mistaken impression of reflecting her own preference, have been told not to use Mrs. Gandhi's name for propagating it.

The Prime Minister's advisers realise that the campaign in favour of a presidential form of Government launched at the recent lawyers' conference has done more harm than good by creating a wrong impression that Mrs. Gandhi was bent on scrapping the present parliamentary system.

The attempt now is to dispel this apprehension by confining the debate to an academic level on the relative merits of the two forms of elective Government.

The intention is to encourage an enlightened discussion in depth on how best to synthesise the salient aspects of the two systems to suit the Indian conditions.  
[as published]

The exercise will not involve an abrupt change-over to a presidential form, much less an unceremonious rejection of the present parliamentary system since the basic purpose is to streamline and not scrap the Constitution under the guise of improving it.

**Ordinances**

For example, the excuse given by the Government for issuing ordinances during the inter-session period is that it is the only way to get the necessary priority for pushing through important legislation in the shape of bills introduced to replace them.

It is not normally possible to persuade the Opposition parties represented on the business advisory committees of both Houses of Parliament to give precedence to such bills in the face of other pending legislation.

But this habit of falling back all too often on these special powers has landed the Government in embarrassing situations on many occasions. Apart from the courts holding some of these ordinances ultra vires, it has created difficulties in convincing the President about the need for such action.

Though the Calcutta High Court had partly vacated its earlier stay order restraining the Central Government from taking over Auroville, the President apparently had his own doubts about the propriety of issuing an ordinance a few days before the commencement of Parliament session. The Prime Minister who was on a tour of Kerala had to telephone him to explain the reasons for this action, before he signed the ordinance.

A relatively minor Government decision of this kind has thus come to assume some constitutional overtones, all because of the increasing tendency of the executive to invoke its ordinance issuing powers for any purpose.

The Government has issued altogether 10 ordinances during the present inter-session period, ranging from the National Security Ordinance to the latest for the take-over of the Auroville management.

It is true that the obstructive tactics of the Opposition parties have often compelled the party in power to invoke such powers to assert its authority. But every ruling party in India when it is voted out of power has behaved more or less in the same fashion resorting to extra-constitutional activities for extending its opposition role from the legislature to the streets.

#### Failure of Parties

If the present parliamentary system has become unworkable at times, it is because the political parties, whether in office or in opposition, have failed to observe the necessary constitutional norms for running it. The two are equally culpable for undermining the procedures or attempting to paralyse the system.

The imposition of President's rule in States on purely political considerations by the party in power at the Centre is part of the same malaise that has impelled the Opposition parties to try to pull down duly elected Governments through agitations.

The proposed in-depth debate on the limitations of the parliamentary system can serve a useful purpose if it focuses attention not only on the lacunae in the Constitution but the growing tendency of the political parties to flout the ground rules on the slightest pretext. The party in power has a greater responsibility in making the system work than those in opposition.

**REPORTER DESCRIBES 'VIP' AIR FORCE SQUADRON**

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 17 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] New Delhi, November 16.

The men of the communication squadron of the Indian Air Force have established in the past 33 years that they possess the savoir-faire needed for the job--transporting personalities, international and national on special and unscheduled routes--and live up to their motto, "seva aur suraksha" (service and safety).

This group of flying men and their associates, the ground crew, stationed at a quiet corner of the Delhi airport recall with pride the matchless feats performed by some of their colleagues while flying the foreign dignitaries and national leaders. "It's through the combined effort of pilots and technicians that the squadron has come to be known as the "VIP squadron", claims its leader Group Captain S. S. Malhotra. He adds, "We are called VIP squadron because any one flying with us is treated as a VIP."

Group Captain Malhotra, who has been with the squadron for nearly 15 years now, told a team of visiting reporters that the cool confidence displayed by the men of the squadron during arduous and exacting tasks has made them what they are. He said he himself had to stand under the wings of a plane for over 70 hours waiting for the arrival of a VIP without showing any sign of fatigue. When the nation was mourning the death of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru he kept flying VIPs. He was flying for nearly 37 hours in two days.

When the Baroda train mishap occurred, the men of the squadron were active in less than an hour's notice to carry the deputy minister of railways and the members of the railway board to Baroda.

The squadron has also participated in the mercy missions, launched by the air force to provide succour to the victims of natural calamities.

Formed in 1947 as the air headquarters communication squadron, it started functioning with Oxford planes and Dakota aircraft. It now possesses sophisticated TU-124 and indigenously manufactured HS-748s.

Its excellent accident-free record since its inception had led the authorities to debar it from participating in flight safety competition. It has been commended by all the dignitaries who have flown with them.

One of the proud possessions of the squadron is the autograph book maintained by them in which all the VVIPs and VIPs, including foreign dignitaries like Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, Ho Chi Minh, Chou En Lai, Sir Harold Macmillan and Queen Elizabeth II, have signed.

The late president, Mr. V. V. Giri, commanding the squadron said, "the squadron has blazed a trail of dazzling success and glory in terms of speed, safety, serviceability and security...I have been struck by their devotion to duty, proficiency, a lively sense of vigilance matched by cool and calm courage, mental agility, smartness, courteous demeanour and above all their buoyant enthusiasm."

The squadron has the unique distinction of having earned the appreciation of the constituent assembly for having force-landed a plane carrying the then home minister, Sardar Patel, at an abandoned air-strip in Rajasthan.

Making a modest beginning with 14 officers and a handful of non-commissioned officers and airmen, the squadron now boasts of its manpower including civilians. All these men are specially selected and have to undergo a strict security clearance.

The maintenance of aircraft and equipment is carried out meticulously. "We cannot afford to keep VIPs waiting because of trouble with the plane." The engineers and ground crew always accompany on flights to ensure trouble-free service.

CSO: 4220

**AIDE MEMOIRE ON BRITISH CITIZENSHIP LAW REPORTED**

Madras THE HINDU in English 15 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] London, Nov. 14.

India has urged that the national status of U.K. passport-holders of Indian origin who are the responsibility of the British Government should not be altered unilaterally.

In an aide memoire to the British Home Secretary, Mr. William Whitelaw, the Indian Government expressed its concern over the British proposal to make them British overseas citizens instead of British citizens.

The aide memoire was handed over by the High Commissioner, Dr. Seyid Muhammad, when he made a courtesy call on Mr. Whitelaw on Wednesday.

Dr. Muhammad, in his brief meeting, recalled the assurance given by the Home Secretary that the proposed new nationality law would take care of the interests of Commonwealth citizens.

Mr. Whitelaw indicated that the Bill for a new nationality law would be introduced in the Commons before Christmas and it was likely to be passed before the summer recess of Parliament. He promised to examine carefully the Indian representation.

The aide memoire sought a firm assurance that the special voucher scheme for U.K. passport-holders of Indian origin would be continued till all those U.K. passport holders in India who applied, were admitted into Britain with their families and that the process would be completed within a reasonable and specified period of time.

The memorandum said the concept of a citizenship which did not confer a right of abode in any territory would practically render the affected people stateless.

It pointed out that the rate of admission of U.K. passport-holders of Indian origin into U.K. had been very slow.

**Uncertainty and Uneasiness [as published]**

Other points made in the memorandum were: British citizenship by birth: The proposed curtailment of the existing entitlement of people born in the U.K. to

acquire citizenship by birth has caused uncertainty and uneasiness among the local Indian community.

It would lead to unnecessary harassment of the people legally settled in the U.K. as the immigrant status of a child's parent would require to be checked at the time of birth or when the question of his citizenship has to be determined at a later stage.

Cessation of registration entitlement: The proposal that people who were settled in the U.K. free of any conditions on January 1, 1973, would have to exercise their existing automatic right to register as British citizens within two years of the new legislation coming into force, has caused great concern to Indian nationals of this category.

Such choice need not be made by nationals of certain other countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan who enjoy the right of dual nationality, while Indian nationals registering themselves as British citizens, would lose Indian citizenship under the Indian law. The peculiar problems and difficulties of Indian nationals in this matter deserve special consideration, particularly when dual nationality has been allowed for British citizens.

Transmission of citizenship by descent: The revised rule takes away the existing right of British citizens, not born in the U.K. to transmit citizenship by descent to their children born overseas.

This has been interpreted by the local Indian community as discriminatory and directed against the British citizens belonging to ethnic minorities in the U.K. The proposed change would also not be conducive to good race relations.

Residence and good character requirement for naturalisation: There is concern in the local Indian community that the requirements for naturalisation, when framed, may not fully take into consideration the fact that Indian nationals have a special need to be absent from the country off and on for long spells to attend to business and social obligations in India.

It is also hoped that citizenship will not be denied in any case to Indian nationals settled in the U.K. on the basis of minor lapses or unsubstantiated suspicions.-- PTI.

CSO: 4220

**SUPREME COURT RULES AGAINST POLICE 'MALPRACTICES'**

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, November 12 (UNI).

The Supreme Court has observed that "fundamental rights are fundamental" and personal liberty could not be put at the mercy of the police.

In his 14-page judgment on behalf of a three-judge bench, Mr. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer noted that there must be sufficient reason to believe that the person proceeded against was so desperate and dangerous that his mere presence in Delhi or any part thereof was hazardous to the community and its safety.

The bench comprising Mr. Justice Iyer, Mr. Justice R. S. Pathak and Mr. Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy dismissed the petition of Prem Chand Paniwala as the state had conceded that no action would be taken against the petitioner even by way of surveillance.

Paniwala, who rose from humble beginning as a vendor of aerated water to a prosperous dealer, moved the court challenging the police notice to show cause why he should not be exonerated from Delhi.

Paniwala, who became a police witness and was a regular "pedlar of perjury on policy service", claimed he had obliged the police in about 3,000 cases because the alternative was police wrath.

He challenged the extenmt proceedings as arbitrary and said that it placed unreasonable restrictions on his freedom of movement and, therefore, was contrary to articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution.

The court, however, stressed there was need for the state to issue clear orders to the police department to free the processes of investigation and prosecution from what it called the "contamination of concoction through the expediency of stockpiling of stock witnesses."

"We are clear that the easy possibility of abuse of this power to the detriment of the fundamental freedoms of the citizens persuades us to insist that a stringent test must be applied. We are further clear that natural justice must be fairly complied with and vague allegations and secret hearings are gross violations of articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution," the court said.

"It said among the list of wanted persons must be not only the poor suspects but the dubious rich. To keep an eye on their activities, without close shadowing and surveillance might lead to criminal discoveries if they were not too influential for the police.

"By this judgment what we mean is not to tell the police to fold up their hands and remain inactive when anti-social elements suddenly grow in wealth but to be activist and intelligent enough to track down those who hold the nation's health, wealth, peace and security in jeopardy. The only insistence is that the means must also be as good as the ends," the court observed.

The court said electronic surveillance and midnight rappings at the door of ordinary citizens "remind us of despotic omens. We have to look at the problem as fraught with peril to constitutional values."

It said all power including police power must be informed by fairness if it was to survive judicial scrutiny. Paniwala has turned the focus on police malpractices vis-a-vis his own career and if a fragment of what he has said was true, then the higher officers of the Delhi police need to look into the goings-on at the lower level, the judgment said.

Courts, trusting the police might act on apparently veracious testimony and sentence people into prison. The community, satisfied with such convictions might well believe that all was well with law and order.

"We condemn, in the strongest terms, the systematic pollution of the judicial process and the consequent threat to human rights of innocent persons. We hope that the higher authorities in the department who, apparently, are not aware of the nefarious goings-on at the lower level will immediately take measures to stamp out this unscrupulous menace," the judgement added.

CSO: 4220

### SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS URBAN LAND CEILING ACT

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, November 13 (PTI): The supreme court, by a majority of three to two, today upheld the constitutional validity of the urban land (ceiling and regulation) act, 1976, providing for a ceiling on holding of vacant land in urban areas.

A constitution bench of the court, however, struck down section 27 (1) of the act which places restrictions on the transfer of any urban or urbanisable land with a building or a portion of a building, which is within the ceiling area provided in the act.

The validity of the act was challenged, among others, by Maharao Saheb Bhimsinghji, a former ruler of an erstwhile state in Rajasthan.

While the chief justice, Mr. Y. V. Chandrachud, and Mr. Justice P. N. Bhagwati held the act valid, Mr. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer gave a separate but concurring judgment, making it a majority in the five-judge bench.

Mr Justice V. D. Tulzapurkar, in a separate and dissenting judgment, struck down the entire act while Mr. Justice A. P. Sen, in his separate judgment, held parts of the act invalid and thus sided with the minority.

The urban land (ceiling and regulation) act, 1976, was enacted during the emergency to reduce inequalities on holdings of urban land.

CSO: 4220

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS ON STATE OF ECONOMY

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 15

[Text] New Delhi, November 13.

The finance minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman, said today that there had been some "moderation" in the inflationary pressure in the economy and held out the hope of a "relatively easy price situation" in the coming months.

This was one of the bright features of a report on the current state of the Indian economy presented by the finance minister at an economic editors' conference.

The minister was confident of the country registering an overall 5 per cent growth rate in 1980-81 even though he listed several areas of anxiety such as industrial production, power generation, balance of trade and performance of railways. [as published]

The finance minister said it would be possible to restrict the budget deficit to the level of Rs. 1,400 crores as envisaged. "It will not be a runaway deficit like the Rs. 2,700 crores in 1979-80," he added.

This would be despite the unexpected contribution made to the states for the plans and extra money spent on drought and flood relief. Despite tax concessions, there had not been any decrease in tax revenue.

Although industrial output had not been satisfactory and infrastructural bottlenecks, specially rail transport, were still to be overcome, he anticipated a five to six per cent growth in industrial production in the current year. The expected record agricultural output in 1980-81 would enable the economy to register a five per cent rate of growth, he said.

The minister said that while the galloping price level had been arrested, it would not be right to assume that prices would be stable. "We would have achieved a substantial measure of success if we are able to stabilise prices at the current level," he said.

The monthly inflationary rate, as measured by the wholesale price index, had come down to 0.6 per cent in October, 1980. This compared well with 1.4 per cent in September, 1980 and the peak monthly rate of 4.1 per cent reached in July 1980, he said.

Mr. Venkataraman expected prices of sugar to stabilise during the coming months. Sugar, khandsari and gur alone had accounted for about five per cent out of the 13.2 per cent rise in the wholesale price index till October 25, the hike in oil and oil products contributing another 4.5 to five per cent. He pointed out the rate of price increase in manufactured goods was negligible.

The finance minister was optimistic of good foodgrains and sugar-cane harvests in the current year. He hoped the cane output would go up to 150 million tonnes. This would mean that neither the agricultural commodities nor the sugar, gur, khandsari group would be subjected to inflationary pressures.

However, he said that the international prices of oil were in an uncertain state, particularly because of the Iraq-Iran conflict.

The finance minister anticipated the current year's foodgrain harvest to touch 135 to 136 million tonnes, perhaps the highest so far. Since food stocks would have to be replenished by the government for public distribution and the food-for-work programmes, food credit would go up and the fiscal operations were likely to be expansionary.

However, monetary expansion would be contained within ten to 11 per cent in 1980-81 against 16 per cent in 1979-80, he said.

On the infrastructure, Mr. Venkataraman said the railways had run into problems with some 18,000 wagons being "sick", which affected availability seriously. Coal output was expected at 113 million tonnes against 103 million tonnes last year.

#### Power Generation

Hydro-power generation might not be as high as originally expected in the wake of a satisfactory start of the monsoon but it would be compensated by improved thermal power generation. Coal supply to thermal plants had been steady and not a single power plant had to shut down for want of coal.

Mr. Venkataraman said the cabinet committee on infrastructure headed by him met every week to monitor performance of various sectors and the emphasis now was on raising the percentage of capacity utilised in power generation from the current 45 to 50 per cent.

With improvement in infrastructure, he hoped the production of steel, fertilisers and cement, which registered declines until August, would begin to pick up.

The picture regarding the public sector was "mixed" and though the return on capital invested might not be high this year, internal resources would help augment resources for further development.

Referring to the revision of issue prices of rice and coarse grains and of levy sugar announced on Tuesday, Mr. Venkataraman said, "It is much better the user pays a higher price rather than the whole country suffering by way of deficit financing which has its impact on prices. [as published] This also helped to reduce the subsidy, which was at present quite burdensome, he said. [as published]

## PROCEDURE ON FOREIGN AGREEMENTS STREAMLINED

Madras THE HINDU in English 12 Nov 80 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

The administrative ministry concerned itself will hereafter be able to take decisions on foreign collaborations within certain parameters fixed by the Union Cabinet today.

The decision to streamline the procedure relating to foreign collaboration agreement has been taken by the Government to ensure a larger flow of foreign technology in priority fields and quicker disposal of applications for importing technology.

The administrative ministry concerned will itself be able to take decisions in cases where no foreign equity participation is involved, or the applicant is not a company with existing foreign equity investment.

Likewise, the Ministry concerned can take a decision where the item proposed to be manufactured is consistent with the priori-

ties set out in the Industrial Policy statement or the royalty payable is not more than five per cent taxable.

Other conditions are that the royalty payable is not for more than 10 years after an agreement is signed (the 10-year period includes going into commercial production) and the total lump sum payments are paid in three standard instalments.

It is also stipulated that the foreign exchange outgo in each case, if any, and the royalty together shall not exceed Rs. 90 lakhs in the aggregate.

Proposals falling outside the conditions laid down by the Cabinet will however be submitted to the Foreign Exchange Board.

The delegation of powers to the administrative Ministry concerned will not, however, cover certain specified industries. Proposals for foreign collaboration in such industries will have to be brought before the Foreign Investment Board.

CSO: 4220

**DRIVES AGAINST MANIPUR UNDERGROUND DESCRIBED**

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 19 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] With the arrest of Mr. Suren Macha and some of his top lieutenants some time ago, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), one of the underground organizations in Manipur, is now almost without a leader, according to intelligence reports available in Calcutta on Thursday.

Earlier Mr. Tulachandra Singh, accepted as the most competent PREPAK leader, was held and is now in prison. Since then, the organization is ripe with factionalism. Another important leader, Mr Maipak Sharma, is on the run after he was accused of misappropriating organizational funds.

Mr Tulachandra Singh has asked his men to lay down their arms and this has evoked some response. Most of those who either surrendered or have been arrested belong to PREPAK. Right now the Army which is carrying out a counter-insurgency operation in Manipur, feels that PREPAK is in the process of winding up.

However, it is an entirely different matter as far as the Peoples' Liberation Army is concerned. Combing operations in Imphal are yet to yield any important result.

At one stage, the Army had reports that Mr Bisheshwar Singh, the principal PLA leader, was seriously wounded during an armed encounter with the jawans of a raiding party on October 8. There were reports that he might succumb to his injuries.

But according to latest reports from Imphal, Mr Singh had been only slightly wounded and had managed to escape to Kachin territory in North Burma through the border at Moreh. The Kachin Independence Army, Burma's underground organization, is a close ally of the PLA and with its help Mr Singh is now reportedly engaged in a massive drive to recruit volunteers and gather arms.

An obstacle faced by the Army in dealing with the recruitment drive is that it has no clear idea as to who may be his principal agents in Manipur.

Reports from Imphal suggest that it can be said for certain that the PLA in Manipur has established close links with the National Security Council of Nagaland, led by Mr T. Muivah and Mr Isaac Suu, who look up to China for support and operate from the underground.

However, it is felt that if the proposed Cabinet change in Manipur takes place and Mr Dorendra Singh is replaced by his Deputy Chief Minister, Mr R. Keishing, the latter, being a Naga himself, may be able to influence people from Nagaland and get them to withdraw their support to the PLA.

The intensification of combing operations in Imphal by the Army has brought in its wake a new development; the PLA slogans on the walls are being erased. According to Army sources, this was being done by volunteers as they perhaps felt that the slogans were a clear indication of the existence of PLA men in the area.

The number of arrests made during these operations as given out by the Manipur Government, often differs with that provided by the Army. Recently the Manipur Government claimed that 161 PREPAK and PLA men had been arrested till now, a figure which the Army feels is grossly exaggerated. According to the Army, not more than 70 could have been held. It was learnt that very often the Manipur Police failed to produce those it claimed to have arrested when the Army wanted to interrogate them.

According to information available in Calcutta, the Manipur Government has not agreed to the Army's repeated request that two and a half battalions of policemen be placed at its disposal. Recently it agreed to release one and a half battalions. Apart from the police, the other security forces available with the civil authorities are the Manipur Rifles and the Central Reserve Police.

The Army which was somewhat liberal when combing operations began in Imphal late last month is now being more strict. Even now people are allowed to leave an area being combed, if they can satisfy that they have urgent work elsewhere. After they are subjected to scrutiny an ink mark is stamped on their arms to indicate that they have been cleared.

CSO: 4220

**GANDHI SPEAKS AT UNIVERSITY AWARDS CEREMONY**

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 16 Nov 80 p 10

[Text] Borrowed western technique of compilation of national statistics presented distorted picture of the country's progress, felt Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and called for dispensing with this alien system.

In fact, she added, the issue had been worrying her for a long time and needed immediate looking into.

The Prime Minister was addressing a distinguished gathering of scientists and educationists along with senior bureaucrats on Saturday in the Capital where they had collected to receive the Hari Om Ashram Trust awards in science for 1976 under the aegis of the University Grants Commission.

The Prime Minister had a dig at the University Grants Commission too. She saw no reason for her presenting the awards instituted in the name of some of the greatest persons so late.

Visibly annoyed, she asked the UGC to catch up with the times and bring up the awards up to date. [as published]

The awards carrying a prize money and a citation went to six eminent scientists and academicians from Allahabad, Bombay, Bangalore and Kalyani in West Bengal.

Those honoured with the awards were: Professor Krishanji of Allahabad--the Sir C. V. Raman award for experimental research in physical sciences, Professor B. Narasimha of the Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore) and Professor Narasimhan of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (Bombay) shared--the Homi J. Bhabha Award for Research in Applied Sciences; Professor K. Ramachanira of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research--the Meghnad Saha Award for his work in theoretical sciences; and Professor C. S. Vaidyanathan of the Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore) and Professor G. K. Menon of Kalyani University received jointly--the Jagdish Chandra Bose award for research in Biological Sciences.

The Prime Minister noted that the institution of awards for scientific achievement by a non-scientific, philosophical organisation indicated the growing awareness of inter-relationship between scientific and spiritual pursuits.

Both science and philosophy should be taken together to avoid any imbalance in their inter-action in life, she added.

Mrs Gandhi said that scientific research institutions as well as universities and other educational institutes should not be subjected to subordination of "bureaucratic pressures, procedures and style of functioning".

Mrs Gandhi underlined the need for avoiding delays and giving due recognition to merit in scientific and research institutions.

The Prime Minister patted the UGC for its endeavour in respect of promoting scientific results.

CSO: 4220

**DELHI SCIENTISTS PRODUCE ANTIBODIES IN LAB**

Madras THE HINDU in English 17 Nov 80 p 16

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 16.

Scientists here have performed a genetic engineering feat by fusing cells of different kinds to produce "antibodies" in test-tubes outside the human body.

"Antibody" is the substance the body makes in response to vaccination to protect a person against an infection.

The new genetic method enables the production of huge quantities of specific antibodies in "test-tube factories". [as published]

The implications of this new biological development are enormous. Instead of giving a vaccine--whose success is unreliable--it may be possible, in some cases, to give the antibodies directly in what is called "passive immunisation".

The technique of making antibodies in test-tubes, initially developed abroad in 1975, has now been demonstrated by a team of biochemists led by Prof. G. P. Talwar at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) here.

According to Prof. Talwar, very pure antibodies of consistent quality in concentrations never before possible could be made using the new technique.

**Rapid Growth**

The technique involves "fusing" the genes of an antibody-forming cell into a cancer cell (myeloma cell) which has the ability for rapid growth.

The hybrid cells formed (called hybridoma) are cultured in test-tubes where they work like antibody factories.

By fusing the "myeloma" cell with the antibody-making cell from the spleen of mice, Prof. Talwar and his team have produced antibodies against HCG (Human Chorionic Gonadotropin)--a hormone produced during pregnancy and in certain types of cancer.

The HCG antibody, manufactured in test-tube, can be used to develop simple "kits" to diagnose pregnancy and cancer.

It may even be possible to use these antibodies to terminate pregnancy.

Prof. Talwar said the technique of making antibodies in test-tubes "will radically transform the industrial procedures for the manufacture of immunological reagents and diagnostic kits".

Prof. V. Ramalingaswami, Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), said antibodies, made using the hybridoma technology, "have begun to change the course of history of man's fight against disease".

#### Workshop to Train Scientists

It should be now possible to produce quantities of these antibodies by which man could protect himself against malaria, leprosy, filariasis, and Japanese encephalitis.

Considering the importance of this technology, AIIMS is holding a four-week Workshop beginning tomorrow for training scientists from all over India.

Twelve senior biochemists and 50 observers will join the Workshop sponsored by ICMR and the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission, Dr. Talwar said.

Five experts from the U.S. and one from Switzerland are also participating.--PTI.

CSO: 4220

## OFFICIALS ADDRESS FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 20 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] The West Bengal Governor, Mr T. N. Singh, and the Health Minister, Mr Nani Bhattacharya, appealed in Calcutta on Wednesday to all voluntary medical organizations in the country to help the Government in motivating people for family planning. They were addressing the Third Indian Conference on Voluntary Sterilization, organized by the National Association for Voluntary Sterilization of India. [as published]

They said that while adopting sterilization as the "quickest and safest method" for a planned family, doctors should be equally cautious on the follow-up actions of each case. "If one case goes wrong, the entire motivation programme suffers a severe setback", they warned. The Governor told the delegates from other countries, that the people in India were taking increasing interest in family welfare programmes. The Chief Minister, Mr Jyoti Basu, in a message stressed importance of the conference.

Dr C. S. Dawn, president, National Association for Voluntary Sterilization of India, said that voluntary organizations were playing a positive role in motivating eligible couples for voluntary sterilization. [as published] He said that out of 22.8% of couples protected by contraception about 20.4% opted for voluntary sterilization in the country. He said that at present there were 115 million couples in India needing protection by different methods of family planning. "If 10 million couples do not opt for voluntary sterilization a year, the Indian population would rise to 710 million in 1985 from 660 million in 1980", he said.

Dr Sultana Begum, director, Bangladesh Association for Voluntary Sterilization, narrated the progress of the family planning programme in her country. She said initially religious leaders had objected to such programmes, but now these leaders were helping the Government and other voluntary organizations for their motivation campaign. As a result, she said, the figures for vasectomy operations rose from 265 in 1972 to 25,329 in 1979.

Women in Bangladesh were more enthusiastic about voluntary sterilization than men, according to Dr Sultana. She said more than 110,000 women had been sterilized last year against 270 in 1972. She said that most of these women were in the age group of 25 years and 28 years with four children. Asked why women, and not men, were favouring sterilization, Dr. Sultana said that possibly women had to bear the burden of raising the children more than the men. In addition, the spreading of

literacy among women might be another reason for the increasing number of tubectomy operations in Bangladesh.

Dr Hajime Uchida of Japan explained a new method of sterilization, invented by him, during scientific session in the afternoon. With the help of a film show Dr. Uchida demonstrated a simpler method of tubectomy in comparison to conventional methods. He said that traditional methods of sterilization were sometimes associated with complications such as, post-operative pregnancy, tubal gestation or inflammation because of disturbance of blood circulation. He claimed that this method was applied to more than 70,000 people but no such complications developed after the operation.

CSO: 4220

#### INCENTIVES FOR TRIBAL AREA OFFICIALS URGED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 17 Nov 80 p 21

[Text] Bhubaneswar, November 16.

A package of incentives to attract administrative and technical personnel to work in scheduled areas has been suggested at the all-India seminar on "developmental aspects of tribal areas" organised here by the national committee on the development of backward areas set up by the Centre.

The committee, which will hold another seminar on "drought and desert problems" in Jaipur next month, will submit its recommendations to the planning commission.

The working group, which reported to the concluding session of the seminar on Thursday, has said that long-term benefits such as higher pension and gratuity should be given to officials who serve for five years or more in tribal areas. It should be obligatory for the personnel of the state and Central services to serve in the tribal areas within three years of their entry into service.

#### Free Housing

It has recommended that scholarships should be given to the children of officials posted in scheduled areas for the pursuit of studies elsewhere and free housing should be provided to all personnel working in those areas.

The group has suggested that the Union government should provide special funds for raising the level of administration in the scheduled areas.

As regards planning for these areas, the group has found that in many states various departments are allocating funds to different projects on 'ad hoc' basis. It is high time that planning should begin at the project and block levels and schemes made available before the final annual plan is prepared at the state level.

Though the sub-plan approach envisages delegation of financial and administrative powers to the project level personnel, it has not been done. The project authorities should be given powers to sanction individual schemes costing up to Rs. 5 lakhs.

Since the block is the unit of planning and implementation, the block development officer should be placed under the project administrator instead of under some other district authority.

Another working group on forest policy vis-a-vis the tribals has recommended that the control of shifting cultivation by the Adivasis should be a core sector project in the sixth plan and a Central-sponsored scheme should be implemented to tackle the problem effectively.

The right of the tribals over the forests adjoining their villages should be recognised to get their active participation in the developmental activities, according to yet another group.

It has suggested that in view of serious tribal unrest among the Mundas of Chotanagpur, their habitats deserve to be recognised as a separate administrative unit so that a closer rapport with them could be established.

It is in the field of land reforms legislation that not much headway has been made.

It was noted that in all states legal provisions existed, enjoining that prior approval of the competent authority should be obtained for transfer of land from a tribal to a non-tribal.

The Andhra Pradesh government had gone even a step further by providing that all transfer of land in a scheduled area, including those of non-tribals, could be made only with the prior approval of the competent authority.

This was intended to check intrusion of non-tribals and to facilitate transfer of land taken by the former zamindars to the tribal residents of the area.

#### Summary Procedure

Among the loopholes in the enactments noted by the group are that in Orissa the protective law against the transfer of tribal land had not covered the period between 1950 and 1956. It was also found that the law was circumvented by collusive title suits.

The group felt that a provision such as the one in the Bihar legislation should be adopted by all states making a competent revenue official a party who could give evidence in rebuttal in such suits.

What is worse, despite the instructions issued to them, the registration authorities were registering transfer of tribal land even without a clearance from the competent authority. It was also noted that tribal cases got delayed both in revenue and judicial courts. The group has, therefore, suggested adoption of summary procedure in disposing of the cases.

Delivering the valedictory address, the national committee chairman, Mr. B. Sivaraman, stressed the need for safeguarding interests of tribals. He said the possibility of emergence of a class of exploiters from among the tribals should be checked.

Stating that the schemes for tribals should be carefully chosen, he gave the example of the piggery projects in Uttar Pradesh where "nobody east pigs". On the other hand, in the North-East region pigs disappeared as soon as they were reared.

## GOVERNMENT SETS UP ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 16 Nov 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Union Government on Saturday announced the creation of a new Department of Environment to handle problems of ecology, conservation and protection of the environment.

Prof M G K Menon, who heads the Department of Science and Technology as secretary to the Government, will hold additional charge of the Department of Environment also, it was officially announced.

The department was created following the recommendations of a committee set up by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in February this year to recommend legislative measures and administrative machinery for ensuring environmental protection.

The committee, headed by Planning Minister N D Tiwari, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, had Prof Menon and the secretaries of the Ministry of Agriculture, Petroleum as its members together with eminent naturalists and the chairman of central board for the prevention and control of water pollution.

In its recommendations, which were released by the Planning Minister earlier in October, the committee called for the creation of the Department of Environment (DOE) to provide explicit recognition to the pivotal role that environmental conservation must play for substantial national development.

The DOE, the report said, should be under the charge of the Prime Minister assisted by a Minister at an appropriate time, and should play primarily a watch-dog role.

It would bring to the attention of Government and Parliament instances, causes and consequences of environmental degradation in all sectors.

Delineating the functions of the department, the report recommended that it serve as a nodal agency for environmental protection and coordinating ecological development. It would also carry out environmental appraisal of various developmental projects.

The department, it was suggested, have direct administrative res-

ponsibility for pollution monitoring and regulation; conservation of critical eco-systems designated as "biosphere reserves" and conservation of marine eco-systems.

The report recommended that the DOE have its own Environment Monitoring, Intelligence and Early Warning systems, apart from a legal wing for suggesting law changes.

The formation of the department of environment was first mooted by Mr Digvijay Singh, member of Parliament from Surendranagar in Gujarat in a special discussion in Parliament.

Mr Singh followed it up further, and again suggested that a separate ministry be created to ensure that the country's ecological system and natural resources did not suffer from ravages. Till such time a full fledged ministry came into being, he called for the urgent creation of a separate department to monitor the conservation issue in the country.

The need for such a department, an apex body which would have jurisdiction on environment and ecology issues pertaining to all sectors, was repeatedly accentuated at various seminars and meetings of conservationists.

COMMERCE MINISTER ADDRESSES SEMINAR ON EEC

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 18 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, November 17.

The commerce minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, said today that the new commercial and economic co-operation agreement with the European Economic Community would be finalised in the next few weeks.

He said negotiations for the new agreement covering a wider area, including co-operation in industry, science and technology and research and development, had reached a fairly advanced stage. There was a growing awareness on both sides of the considerable potential for increased co-operation based on comparative advantages offered by the two economies.

The minister was inaugurating a seminar on "India and the EEC" jointly organised by the commission of the European Communities and Jawaharlal Nehru University. He referred to the bright prospects of collaboration in third country projects and said it would be to the advantage of the two sides to explore this area.

Referring to Indo-EEC relations, the minister regretted that the EEC had given a low priority to its economic relations with countries in South Asia. However, India's trade and economic relations with the EEC including the UK, had expanded manifold in spite of the Commonwealth preferences previously enjoyed by India.

Mr. Mukherjee said co-operative arrangements based on comparative advantages could check the worsening of the world economic crisis. He regretted that he developed countries continued to raise protectionist barriers. [as published] It was imperative that there should be a bold initiative to restructure the inter-relationship of the economies. The developed countries had a greater responsibility in this regard in view of their stronger capabilities and resilience, he said.

Mr. Mukherjee said structural adjustment was much more difficult for the developing countries which had limited resources and capabilities. "If the jobs of a few thousand people in the most affluent nations of the world be saved only by depriving millions of people in the poorest countries of their meagre livelihood, it would indeed be a great tragedy."

TOI adds: An industrial co-operation conference, co-sponsored by the European Economic Community (EEC) and India, will be held in Paris next week to bring together European and Indian businessmen interested in joint collaboration in third countries. [as published]

CSO: 4220

### HUNGARIAN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Nov 80 p 8

(Text) Hungary has invited Indian public and private industry to set up hotels and restaurants to cooperation with local companies.

Addressing a news conference after protocol was signed between the two countries, Hungarian Minister for Light Industry, J Keseru, said in the Capital on Saturday that, her country had no objection to participation of Indian companies in collaboration with local companies.

She said that Hungary was willing to import more iron ore from India, which at present was between 1.5 to two lakh tonnes.

In reply to a question she said that, a conversion deal in respect to cotton textiles would also be considered whereby, Hungary will supply cotton for conversion into fabrics to produce fine variety of cloth.

Mrs Keseru said, collaboration on third country markets should occupy an important place in fields where the experience and established institutions of both countries can be useful. [as published]

She expressed confidence that the total trade turnover between the two countries, which was 45 million dollars at present, could be increased.

Mrs Keseru said that, the Joint Commission could provide a framework for cooperation but it was for the companies and Chambers of the two countries to take up the projects.

#### Trade Ties

She said in order to develop trade relations and commercial exchange between the two countries new areas of cooperation had to be identified as the traditional forms were insufficient.

Mrs Keseru, who is also the Co-chairman of the Joint Indo-Hungarian Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, said that taking into consideration the plans of India for economic development it might be necessary exploit the possibilities still existing in traditional goods. [as published]

There are possibilities for enlargement in the field of energy system in India, in the development of agriculture (plantation, animal husbandry, food processing, establishment of model farms etc.), in chemical and pharmaceutical industry, in the development of Indian public transport system and in fields of telecommunication network and vaccine technique industry, she added. {as published}

CSO: 4220

GOVERNMENT LIFTS BAN ON EMIGRATION TO IRAQ

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 16 (PTI)--The Government of India has lifted ban on emigration of workers to Iraq, it is learnt here.

The war having disrupted air services to Iraq, entry points are expected to be Kuwait and Jordan. Air India charter services to bring back the workers, of whom some 9,000 are estimated to have left Iraq after Iranian planes bombed Iraqi cities killing about a dozen Indians.

Several offers of new contracts have been made by Iraqi Government to Indian companies for construction of roads, bridges and buildings, it is learnt. [as published]

A New Delhi company has been offered contracts worth Rs 85 crores. Another Indian company too have been reportedly approached for New York. [as published] So have some public sector companies, including National Project Construction Company (NPCC).

Meanwhile, the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) have decided to permit new projects to be taken up by Indian companies, according to official information available here. [as published]

CSO: 4220

PERSONNEL CHANGES ON RAILWAY BOARD ANNOUNCED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, November 16.

The new railway minister, Mr. Kedar Pande, today announced an overhaul of the railway board which will now be headed by Mr. Mohinder Singh Gujral.

The chairman of the board, Mr. M. Menezes, and two other functioning members, Mr. S. N. Sachdev (traffic) and Mr. Krishen Chand (engineering), were suddenly called to Rail Bhavan today and informed of the decision of the appointments committee of the cabinet to replace them.

Mr. Menezes and two other members, all of whom were on extension in their government service, have proceeded on leave.

Mr. Gujral, a former general manager of the Western Railway, will also be in charge of traffic. Mr. K. P. Jayaram, general manager of the North-Eastern Railway, is the new member (mechanical), Mr. N. N. Sarma, general manager of the South-Central Railway, member in charge of engineering and Mr. B. B. Lal, general manager of the Eastern Railway, member in charge of staff.

The member for finance will be appointed soon. The total strength of the board is five. Of this, only three were in office. The new general managers of the three railways will be appointed in 48 hours.

The revamping came within days of the exit of Mr. Kamlapati Tripathi as railway minister following criticism of the functioning of the railways by Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

The swift administrative changes in the railway ministry also portend some action in other ministries concerned with infrastructural facilities since the performance of the railways has been no worse than that of others.

In fact, the operations of the railway are partly affected by poor performance in the sectors of steel, power and coal. These are also affected by the Assam agitation and the additional movement of oil and petroleum products.

Mr. Pande said the reconstitution of the board was the first step towards giving a new look to the railways and improving its functioning at all levels.

No Extension

Mr. Pande told newsmen that the three members had been replaced because he was against any extension in service and wanted to have those in "active service." The outgoing members could be taken to have retired, he said.

He said the government's decision was no reflection on the capabilities of Mr. Menezes and his two colleagues who had given their best to the organisation. It was to provide opportunities to the general managers and henceforth no extension in service would be granted generally.

Mr. Pande said he would immediately take steps to ensure the punctual running of trains, cleanliness at railway stations and discipline among the railway staff with their co-operation.

In reply to a question, he said that once efficiency was improved, corruption would disappear.

He would also make available more wagons for goods movement. The number of sick wagons would be reduced and more wagons added to the fleet. The speeding up of goods trains would also get priority.

CSO: 4220

## PROVISIONAL INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT FIGURES GIVEN

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 20 Nov 80 p 15

[Text] The monthly index of industrial production for July stood at 147.4, reports PIB. It was higher than the index for July, 1979 by 1.9%.

The growth rate during the first seven months of 1980 over the same period of 1979 showed a fall of 2.2%. The growth rate for the four months of the current financial year over the corresponding period of 1979-80 showed a fall of 1.2%. [as published]

Compared to the previous month, the increase in index is accounted mainly by the increase in the production of "electricity", "chemicals and chemical products", "textiles" and "mining and quarrying" against decrease in "electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies", "wood and cork, except manufacture of furniture", "machinery, except electrical machinery" and "non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum and coal".

The index numbers of industrial production for each month from January, 1978 to July, 1980 are given below. All figures are provisional.

<u>Month</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
January	149.0	158.6	154.0
February	142.3	152.2	149.0
March	159.3	168.8	160.3
April	143.0	146.0	138.8
May	149.0	146.4	143.5
June	141.7	141.3	141.8
July	146.5	144.6	147.4
August	145.2	147.3	--
September	145.7	145.6	--
October	142.1	143.8	--
November	146.9	145.8	--
December	162.3	153.5	--
Average	147.8	149.5	--

## BIHAR PLANS STEPS TO SPEED INDUSTRIALIZATION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 19 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Patna, Nov. 18.

The Bihar Government yesterday announced a number of incentives for speeding up industrialisation of the State.

Addressing a meeting of the Industrial Development Council here, Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra said the subsidy for preparation of project reports for industries with a capital investment up to Rs 5 lakh would be raised to 100 per cent, and for project with a capital investment between Rs 5 lakh and Rs 20 lakh to 90 per cent.

Capital subsidy will be uniformly available at the rate of 15 per cent on fixed capital investment by new units in all 31 districts of the State. So far the subsidy was available to entrepreneurs at varying rates in backward districts only.

The Government also announced sales-tax relief for a period of 5 years in case of small industries and for 7 to 10 years in case of large and medium industries depending on their locations.

The price of land to be made available for the setting up of industries in large, medium or small sectors has also been fixed.

Such land will be available at the rate of Rs 10,000 per acre in eight important towns, such as Patna, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Dehri-On-Sone, Barauni, Begusarai. But in other municipal and notified areas, the rate will be Rs 6000 to 7000 per acre and elsewhere Rs 3000 to Rs 4000 per acre.

The ground rent for Government lands has been fixed at 2 per cent of the price charged for the land as against 5 per cent under the past rules.

The Government has decided to enhance subsidy on captive diesel generating sets. Previously the subsidy was 20 per cent with an upper limit of Rs 1.5 lakh of the price and installation charge of captive generating sets. The subsidy has now been raised to 30 per cent and the upper limit raised to Rs 5 lakh. The rate of subsidy for the small and tiny sectors has been enhanced to 30 per cent for units with capital investment up to Rs 10 lakh and 25 per cent for units with capital investment between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 20 lakh.

REGIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION PLANNED

Madras THE HINDU in English 17 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 16.

The first World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises has ended here with a declaration that small and medium enterprises "must organise and emerge as a force for obtaining an effective voice in the making of strategies, policies and legislation and also obtaining access to financial, technological and other resources of international specialised agencies".

Summing up the deliberations of the Assembly, Mr. Chakradhari Agarwal, Secretary-General of the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs, told newsmen on Saturday that a consensus had emerged that small and medium enterprises could provide the answer to the problem of unemployment and consequent social tensions.

He said the World Assembly would be a permanent body with regional wings.

There would be a continuing committee consisting of representatives of development banking institutions, commercial banks and organisations of small and medium enterprises from different parts of the world.

It had been decided to set up an Afro-Asian Small Industries Development Corporation with its headquarters in India. The regional offices of the World Assembly would be located in Malaysia and Kenya and another in the Pacific group of countries.

CSO: 4220

**DELHI SAID TO FAVOR CONTROL OF VITAL GOODS**

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 18 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] New Delhi, November 17 (UNI).

The civil supplies minister, Mr. V. C. Shukla, told the Rajya Sabha today that the Centre favoured state control in wholesale trade in essential commodities.

Replying to points raised during a calling-attention motion on the abnormal rise in prices and shortage of essential commodities, Mr. Shukla said the Centre wanted wholesale trade in all essential commodities to be controlled by state civil supplies corporation.

This concept of state control had been accepted by state governments and "its good effects will be visible in the coming months", he added.

Mr. Shukla said the Centre had also advised the state governments to eliminate the private traders progressively from the public distribution system and entrust it to co-operatives.

The government was streamlining and strengthening the public distribution system and it had been included in the plan expenditure. Earlier, expenditure on this system was regarded as non-plan expenditure.

Situation 'Complex'

Earlier, opposition members expressed concern over the continuing rise in prices and charged the government with having failed on the economic front.

The members contended that there was no point in opening fair-price shops which did not have stocks to supply.

Replying to the discussion, Mr. Shukla shared the members' concern but added that there was some moderation in the rate of inflation recently. [as published] This was challenged by the opposition members who said the situation had gone completely out of the government's control and the country was being held to ransom by hoarders, middlemen and blackmarketeers.

Mr. Shukla observed: "The difficult and complex situation would take some time to improve."

He told the house that the major thrust of the government policy for curbing inflation and improving the supply situation was on increasing production.

#### Transport Hurdles

He said the overall availability of most of the essential commodities appeared to be "fairly satisfactory" except some localised shortages of temporary nature mainly due to transport bottlenecks. The short supply of free-sale sugar and cement had been due to significant shortfall in production, he added.

Mr. Shukla said the all commodities wholesale price index which stood at 258.1 in the week ending November 1 compared to 259.6 in the week ending July 19. [as published] The index had declined by 2.9 per cent during the past two weeks, he added. [as published]

He said the government was keeping a close watch on the prices and availability of essential commodities in consultation with the state governments.

The states had been repeatedly told to vigorously implement the provisions of the essential commodities act and the orders issued under it as well as other laws.

Some upward revision in the prices of levy sugar and rice supplied through the public distribution system was being contemplated by the Union ministry of agriculture, he said.

During this year, Mr. Shukla said, the number of fair-price shops had gone up from 235,000 to 266,000.

Mr. N. P. Nanda (Cong-U) said the dual pricing had caused a scare and encouraged corruption. He alleged that the sugar lobby was "very actively working in Parliament."

Mr. P. Ramamurti (CPM) said the government had failed to insulate the country against inflation. The prices of oil, rice and sugar were rising steeply while the government was trying to mislead the people by saying that the prices were falling. He said there were no stocks in fair-shops and hoarders and profiteers were holding the country to ransom.

#### Govt. Criticised

Mr. N. P. Shahi (Lok Dal) criticised the government for revising the price of levy sugar and said this would benefit the millowners to the tune of Rs. 200 crores in one year. The sugar mill owners had earned profits of Rs. 90 crores in 1978-79 and of Rs. 100 crores in 1979-80, he added.

Mr. Bhupesh Gupta (CPI) wanted the government to take control of all essential commodities and ensure their supply through the public distribution system. He also pleaded for granting remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce.

IRRIGATION MINISTERS COMMEND WATER PLAN

Madras THE HINDU in English 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Bangalore, Nov. 12.

The fifth conference of State Ministers of Irrigation held here today commenced the initiative taken by the Union Government in preparing the outline for the national perspective for water development.

Mr. Kedar Pandey, Union Minister, who briefed pressmen on the deliberations of the conference said it was a landmark in the history of irrigation in the country.

The conference adopted 22 resolutions in all.

The resolution on national water planning recommended that the Centre should take the initiative in carrying out surveys and investigations of various storage-cum-diversion sites and studies relating to optimum water use in various river basins.

The Minister said the conference, however, noted the apprehension voiced by Kerala that it did not have any surplus water to be spared to other States. The other view was that Kerala had got 62 million acre feet of water and out of that five million acre feet could be diverted to Ramanathapuram, a drought-hit area of Tamil Nadu.

Kerala was apprehensive, that it would not be able to spare even this five million acre feet of water. Kerala, however, had agreed to cooperate in the studies.

The resolution recommended the setting up of a corporate agency by the Centre to carry out the work according to a time-bound schedule.

No Need for Concessions to Ryots

One other resolution noted with concern the agitation by some farmers in a few States against payment of water charges and other related dues and repayment of loans for irrigation development.

CSO: 4220

## ABANDONED GOLD FIELD SPRINGS BACK TO LIFE

Madras THE HINDU in English 19 Nov 80 p 11

[Text]

## KURNOOL

Some 51 years ago, the British-owned John Taylor and Company abandoned the Ramagiri Goldfields, about 62 km from Anantapur town finding the mining of gold there not commercially viable.

Today that same range of hills west of the National Highway linking Anantapur and Bangalore has come back into favour.

Just before the mining operations ceased John Taylor and Company had sunk a 100-feet vertical shaft and spread out horizontally from that point.

No gold worth the name was found.

Now the same shaft has been deepened to about 400 feet. In horizontal layers the area has been explored at depths of 200, 300 and 400 feet under the stewardship of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML), a public sector undertaking.

It is found that the yield from these areas "would be promising."

The skyrocketing price of gold — to such a level that it is practically out of the reach of the middle-class — has made mining of this yellow metal economically viable and attractive.

Though commercial extraction is yet to commence nearly 300 men, most of them from the nearby villages are working in three shifts in an endeavour of exploration and prospecting.

After the reclamation of the shaft abandoned by the British miners, the Geological Survey of India handed it over to the BGML for prospecting. This has now almost come to an end.

This year alone the ore concentrates from the Ramagiri shaft yielded as much as five kg of gold and this "even during the prospecting effort."

It is estimated that the Ramagiri area would offer a potential of six lakh tonnes of quartz and related country rock that hold specks of gold. Each tonne of rock is expected to yield atleast five grams of gold.

Even if the yield is only about three to 3.5 grammes per tonne of ore, the mining would be economically justifiable.

The prospect of about five grammes of gold for every tonne of rock is described as "exciting."

The Ramagiri Goldfields, locally referred to as "Bangaru Ramagiri", which in Telugu means "the Golden Ramagiri", is now unmistakably poised to become the third gold mining effort in the country, the other two being the Kolar Gold Fields and the Hattu Gold Mines, both in Karnataka.

And it would be the first known case in the history of gold mining in these parts if the abandoned mine becomes operative and viable on reopening.

This shaft, called 'Vepamalu Shaft' is named after a Margosa tree that once grew in that spot but does not exist any longer.

It lies exactly in the middle of a 16 km belt starting from Chinnabavi on the northern extreme and ending at Jubbai on the southern tip.

This area, known to be infested with poisonous snakes — a nearby village has the name Nagasamudram, an ocean of snakes — still bears signs of the British company's efforts — the small shafts and trenches and the deep shafts to Chinnabavi and Jubbai tell their own story.

Geological opinion indicates that most of the gold would be located south of the Vepamalu shaft.

An aspect that differentiates the gold bearing rock here from that of the KGF is that the gold is not found in veins.

It is located in a scattered fashion, the small patches lying in all directions.

This renders mining a trifle expensive since there are a lot of "dead runs" underground to locate gold bearing rock.

According to statistics compiled by the Indian Bureau of Mines, the total gold production in the country was 2,574 kgs in 1979-80.

The Ramagiri Goldfields' output was five kgs. But this state only at the prospecting stage.

When the projected work reaches the anticipated peak of extraction of 250 tonnes of ore a day, "then the yield would be quite impressive considering the current prices of gold."

## MADRAS OIL SUPPLY UNAFFECTED BY MIDEAST WAR

Madras THE HINDU in English 19 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] The Madras Refinery processes the same quantity of crude now as it did before the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq War. Notwithstanding the fighting, tankers keep arriving at the Madras port, loaded with Iranian crude.

The Refinery with Iranian financial participation, is thus in the happy position of not being adversely affected by the War.

According to the Refinery sources, the same quality of crude is, however, not loaded in every shipment. The crude is pumped out of different wells and, therefore, has different characteristics having a bearing on the output of different fractions.

The Indian Oil Corporation which markets the Refinery's products, says the region is well stocked with all the petroleum products, particularly diesel, petrol and kerosene. No shortage of these products, is expected in the coming months, according to the Corporation.

### LPG Supply

However, consumers of LPG (domestic cooking gas) complain of erratic supply of refills. The backlog with some outlets seems to be as much as 10 days' unfulfilled orders.

When its attention was drawn to this, the Corporation explained that some shipments of crude gave a lower output of LPG compared to the standard crude, and this has led to some shortfall in the total LPG production in this refinery. This may be a temporary phenomenon.

Meanwhile, it is taking measures to augment LPG availability by arranging supply from Bombay.

In addition, Hyderabad is to be delinked from the Madras Refinery as a source of supply, and tagged on to the Visakhapatnam Refinery.

There are also local factors contributing to the delay in the supply of refills, like transport bottlenecks following the recent rain and the retail dealers unwilling to employ sufficient number of delivery men to deal with orders for refills promptly.

The Corporation is sure that after its augmentation measures are completed and other local factors sorted out, the refill position will improve considerably as there is no shortage of LPG either in the region or in the country.

CSO: 4220

USSR AGREES TO EXPAND OIL DELIVERIES

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Nov 80 p 3

(Text) Moscow, Nov 16 (UPI).

The Soviet Union has agreed to take urgent measures to complete from its own sources the deliveries of crude oil and diesel by the end of this year, to India.

This is in sequence of an agreement the two countries had signed this year in June, under which Soviet Union was to deliver to India an extra amount of two lakh tonnes of crude and five lakh tonnes of diesel in exchange of five lakh tonnes of Indian rice. Soviet oil was to be routed through Iraq. Two Soviet deliveries were to be completed by the end of this year and Indian deliveries by the end of March 1981.

The interruption of oil supplies from Iraq caused by the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict, necessitated the new arrangements for deliveries to India.

On Nov 14, under a Soviet organisation handling oil exports and an official delegation from Indian Oil Corporation signed an agreement on Friday night under which Soviet Union will now dispatch remaining part of Soviet oil from its Black Sea ports. (AP published)

The two sides has also settled some of the outstanding issues pertaining to shipping schedules and demurrages.

A Soviet source expressed satisfaction over the talks which it said were conducted in a friendly atmosphere and had been very fruitful.

END 6100

FRENCH COLLABORATION WITH OIL COMMISSION STUDIED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 17 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] New Delhi, November 16 (PTI): The government is seriously considering a French proposal to work in collaboration with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to augment oil production by five million tonnes in the next two years from sedimentary areas.

The Ratnagiri offshore structure could be developed under this proposal to start yielding oil, Mr. P. C. Sethi, minister of petroleum, indicated in an interview to PTI today.

Such a proposal is being considered as the ONGC cannot take this work immediately as its hands are already full with oil exploration and production activities.

Mr. Sethi said that a team of experts from the ONGC would be leaving for France soon to discuss the proposal in detail.

The French offer provides both equipment and expertise.

The minister said that his effort would be to lay the "foundation of the fresh approach" to oil exploration and production, the basic tenets of which would be to quickly discover and recover as much oil as possible.

Mr. Sethi referred to Bombay High "where our thrust is towards more production". Production from this area would go up to seven million tonnes by this year-end and to 12 million tonnes by the end of 1982.

Mr. Sethi adds:

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has invited tenders for erection of an off-shore platform in Bombay High.

The member-countries of the World Bank alone are eligible for bids as the project is likely to be financed by the World Bank.

Negotiations between the ONGC and the World Bank are going on in this connection.

The proposed platform will have the capacity for production of 20,000 barrels of oil per day alongwith associated gas. [as published]

USO: 6/20

## HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS PLANS FOR JAGUAR ASSEMBLY

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 22 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) is going ahead with the setting up of the Jaguar assembly line covering the first three phases of the four-stage Rs 1600-crore aircraft deal reports UNI.

Answering to queries about possible discussions between India and Britain over the future of the deal during the visit of Prince Charles, informed sources said Sir Freddie Page, chairman of the Jaguar firm British Aerospace, was accompanying him as a member of the industrial delegation. Progress of the Jaguar project would be reviewed with him. [as published]

Asked if the last phase of the deal relating to the indigenous manufacture of Jaguar would be scrapped in favour of technology for a light combat aircraft, the sources said discussions for the airframe for such an aircraft were being held since last year. The two projects were independent of each other.

## Four Phases

The first phase related to the loan of a squadron of Royal Air Force (RAF) Jaguars to the Indian Airforce (IAF) for interim capability, the second to the outright purchase of 40 aircraft and the third to the assembly of 45 Jaguars from the completely knocked down (CKD) condition.

During the third stage, to begin in 1982, HAL would also make some components indigenously and deliver the first aircraft to IAF. Jigs, forgings and precision tooling equipment worth Rs 60 crores had already been installed in this regard.

About the light combat aircraft, the sources said HAL had already announced development of a gas turbine (GTX) engine for this project. For design and airframe work, HAL engineers had been holding consultations not only with the British Aerospace but also with some other aircraft manufacturers. This aircraft is proposed to be used in the 1990s.

By the time the production stage was reached, India would have acquired the related sophisticated tooling and titanium technology, although for components, particularly advanced avionics, it would have to go to foreign markets.

About the fourth and the last stage of the Jaguar deal, the sources said it related to their totally indigenous manufacture. A decision about this stage could be taken at an appropriate time, for which the contract provided for option without penalty.

About the return of the Jaguars on loan, the sources said this would be done a couple of years later in such a way as not to affect the strategic preparedness of IAF. The aircraft were being used in full operational drill. [as published]

#### Spare Know-How

The Jaguar had been favoured by IAF as a deep-penetration strike aircraft (DPSA) in 1974 but the deal was signed only in 1978 by the Janata Government. [as published]

On other possible ventures, the sources said Sir Page was likely to follow up a British offer for collaboration in space technology. A new feeder jet, the BAE-146, being developed by it had already been offered to Indian Airlines and discussions would be held with airline chairman A H Mehta.

CSO: 4220

## RISE IN PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL OUTPUT RECORDED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Nov 80 p 15

[Text]

NEW DELHI, November 13.

**STEEL** production in the public sector has picked up despite the continuing constraints of power and coal supplies.

The total production of saleable steel at the Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, HESCO and Rourkela steel plants went up by 36.7 per cent from 219,200 tonnes in September to 404,000 tonnes in October.

This has been the highest saleable steel production achieved so far during the current financial year and is indicative of a reversal of the declining trend in production witnessed in the past.

While all the public sector steel plants registered a pick-up in production individually, the highest average was achieved by the Bokaro and Rourkela steel plants. The Bokaro plants increased its production from 59,800 tonnes of saleable steel in September to 67,000 tonnes in October, indicating an increase of over 66 per cent. At Rourkela, production of saleable steel during October went up by about 62.4 per cent, having increased from 62,200 tonnes in September to 101,600 tonnes in October.

Through the rolling mills continued to be under some power restrictions, and the exception of Rourkela, staggered operation of mills enabled reduction of ingot stocks by 67,000 tonnes. Increased production at Rourkela and Bhilai is expected to improve considerably the availability of flat products.

The total output of saleable steel in the integrated steel plants, including SAIL and TISCO, has gone up from 512,100 tonnes in October, 1979, to

541,500 tonnes in October 1980. The Rourkela steel plant registered an increase of over 15 per cent during the month, having produced 101,600 tonnes of saleable steel against the output of 87,800 tonnes in October, 1979.

The Indian Iron and Steel Co. registered a record increase of 70 per cent in production of saleable steel, with production in October, 1980 estimated at 46,400 tonnes against 27,300 tonnes in October 1979. Output in Bhilai also went up during October by about 3,000 tonnes compared to October 1979.

Production of saleable pig iron in Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bokaro and HESCO went up by about 13.2 per cent during October 1980, having gone up from 97,000 tonnes in October 1979 to 105,300 tonnes last month.

Pig iron production in Bokaro during the month registered a record increase of over 66 per cent, having risen from 38,900 tonnes in October 1979, to 64,800 tonnes in October 1980, while in the Durgapur steel plant pig iron output increased by over 61 per cent from 7,800 tonnes in October 1979, to 12,500 tonnes last month.

Cumulatively, pig iron production during April-October this year has gone up to 817,600 tonnes against 708,600 tonnes in April-October 1979, indicating a rise of over 60 per cent in relation to last year's output.

The Bokaro steel plant produced 460,000 tonnes of pig iron in the seven months from April-October 1980, against 119,000 tonnes during the corresponding months of the previous year, thereby registering a record increase of over 286 per cent.

## ECONOMICAL TITANIUM ALLOY PROCESS DEVELOPED

Madras THE HINDU in English 12 Nov 80 p 16

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 11.

Indian scientists have developed a new method for manufacture of titanium alloy products that would help conserve this costly and strategic material.

The process developed by the National Aeronautical Laboratory in Bangalore involves production of titanium alloy in powder form and then directly forging the powder into desired shapes.

NAL said its new process eliminated waste. In conventional method, which involves considerable machining, as much as "84 per cent of titanium is lost as scrap."

Only four other countries in the world are known to possess the technology similar to the one developed at NAL.

India has 17 per cent of the total world reserves of titanium. "If properly developed this could be the third most important structural metal in the country next to iron and aluminium", NAL said. [as published]

Titanium is used in structural and chemical engineering applications, in aircraft gas turbines and in spacecraft.

The future of indigenous titanium alloy industry in the country is considered bright following NAL's development of a new process for manufacturing turbine and aircraft components.

The components made using the powder metallurgy technique would be cheaper and stronger, it is claimed.

NAL initiated the work jointly with scientists of the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory in Hyderabad.

The "Rotating rod process (RRP)" developed at NAL is capable of producing 10-kg. of titanium alloy powder per day, it is claimed.

The RRP is said to be even better than similar process developed by the U.S.A., U.K., West Germany and France.

In the NAL process, the tip of a rotating titanium alloy rod is "atomised" by electron beam in vacuum. The atomised titanium particles that fly off from the spinning rod are collected at the bottom of the vacuum chamber.

The powder is then given the final shape of desired products by using high pressure technology.--PTI.

CSO: 4220

## BRIEFS

NEW TOURISM OFFICIAL--New Delhi, Nov. 11. Mr. K. S. Srinivastava, has been appointed Director General, Tourism and Ex-officio Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. He succeeds Mr. C. B. Jain. Mr. Srinivastava is now an Adviser in the Planning Commission. Mr. S. D. Srinivastava, is appointed as Adviser, Planning Commission in the rank of Additional Secretary.--PTI. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 12 Nov 80 p 6]

MARXIST'S DETENTION REVOKED--Patna, November 13: The Bihar government has revoked the warrant for the detention of Mr. A. K. Roy, MP, under the national security ordinance, and ordered his release. Mr. Roy, who is the leader of the Marxist Co-ordination Committee, was arrested at Dhanbad on Tuesday. The chief minister, Dr. Jayanath Mishra, told newsmen today that the Marxist leader and an MLA, Mr. Kripashankar Chatterjee, were arrested under the orders of the district authorities. The state government revoked the warrant for Mr. Roy's arrest when it was referred for concurrence as was required under the provisions of the ordinance. The chief minister said the district authorities had arrested Mr. Roy in connection with his conduct in the past. The government had also asked the district magistrate of Dhanbad to furnish grounds for the arrest of Mr. Chatterjee and if it was found that the local administration had exceeded the powers delegated to it for using the ordinance, he too would be released. So far, the government has approved the detention of only five persons, including the independent MLA, Mr. Bir Bahadur Singh, under the national security ordinance. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Nov 80 p 4]

DEATH PENALTY RULING--New Delhi, November 13: The supreme court has once again called upon the sessions courts and the high courts in the country to follow both in letter and spirit the rule that the normal sentence for murder is life imprisonment. Death penalty should be awarded only in extreme cases, a division bench of the supreme court comprising the chief justice, Mr. Y. V. Chandrachud, and Mr. Justice A. C. Gupta, reminded the presiding officers of the courts while reducing the death sentence of Shindagouda Ningappa Ghandavar of Karnataka to imprisonment for life. Ghandavar was sentenced to death by the trial court for committing murder of a young boy. The sentence was confirmed by the high court. Allowing his appeal so far as the death sentence awarded to him was concerned, the court noted that the trial court had given special reasons for awarding the death sentence. Disagreeing with the special reasons given by the trial court, the supreme court said that the murder of the young boy by the appellant had to be deprecated. It noted that the appellant was not a habitual offender. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Nov 80 p 7]

INDIA-SRI LANKA ACCORD--New Delhi, November 13: The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, today emphasised the need for expediting implementation of the agreement between India and Sri Lanka on stateless persons of Indian origin in that country. The agreement, which was signed in 1974 in Colombo, "has been with us for long", Mrs. Gandhi told Sri Lanka's minister for rural industrial development, Mr. S. Thondaman, who called on her today. Mr. Thondaman said the Sri Lanka government

was interested in speedy implementation of the agreement. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Nov 80 p 9]

Bihar Parishad Elections--Patna, November 13 (UNI): The Congress (I) has completely swept the zilla parishad elections against the joint opposition party candidates. Of the 28 parishads, the results of which were known till this evening, 27 posts of chairman and vice-chairman went to the Congress (I). In the Nalanda zilla parishad the party's nominee for chairmanship was defeated but its candidate for vice-chairmanship was returned. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Nov 80 p 13]

AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW--Moscow, Nov 18--Mr V K Ahuja, the new Indian ambassador-designate to USSR took over his charge today, within two weeks of Mr I K Gujral relinquishing the office. He called on Soviet Chief of Protocol Nikiferov in connection with the presentation of his credentials. The ceremony is expected to be conducted within a week in view of President Brezhnev's scheduled visit to India early in December. The 57-year-old career-diplomat had served in the embassy here twice before as a junior officer in the late 40's and 50's. [Vinod Taksal] [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 19 Nov 80 p 3]

SGPC ELECTIONS--Amritsar, November 19 (UNI): Mr. Gurcharan Singh Tohra was today re-elected president of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee (SGPC) establishing the supremacy of the Longowal faction of the Akali Dal in the prestigious religious body. Mr. Tohra defeated Mr. Mirlep Kaur, candidate of the Talwandi faction of the Akali Dal, by a margin of 87 votes. Mr. Tohra's name was proposed by Sant Barchand Singh Longowal and seconded by Mr. Jiwan Singh Umranangal. Mrs. Mirlep Kaur's name was proposed by Mr Gulzar Singh Jandiala and seconded by Mr. Gurwaryam Singh. [as published] Mr. Tohra has been re-elected president of the SGPC for the seventh successive term. He was elected president in 1973 for the first time following the death of Sant Chanan Singh. PTI adds: As many as 116 votes were polled in favour of Mr. Tohra and Mrs. Kaur polled 29. One vote was declared invalid. As demanded by the Talwandi faction of the Akali Dal, the election was held by a secret ballot. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 20 Nov 80 p 5]

1981 CENSUS QUESTIONS--New Delhi, November 19 (PTI): The 1981 census will record the religions practised in the country and the languages spoken. There is no cause for apprehension that the enumeration in February will not record this data, says a government release. The president of the Uttar Pradesh Muslim Majlis said in Lucknow recently that the individual slips printed by the census authorities have no columns to record this data and alleged that the government was out to show that there are no religious and linguistic minorities in the country. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 20 Nov 80 p 18]

INDIGENOUS WEAPONS SYSTEMS--New Delhi, Nov. 20. The Government has long-term perspective plans for acquisition and indigenous production of important weapons systems for the armed forces, the Minister of State for Defence, Mr. Shivraj Patil, told the Rajya Sabha today. The Minister told Mr. N. P. C. Naidu in a written reply that specific plans with regard to some of the weapons systems were already under active consideration of the Government--PTI. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 21 Nov 80 p 7]

**HANDICRAFT EXPORTS INCREASE**--New Delhi, Nov. 19.--Exports of Indian handicrafts, including gem and jewellery, have more than 100% increased by in the last decade, according to Miss Reni Sahni, Joint Development Commissioner of the All-India Handicrafts Board, reported PTI. [as published] Talking to reporters in New Delhi on Sunday, while taking them around for a preview of the handicrafts of master craftsmen, she said the total exports of handicrafts had increased from Rs 80.30 crores in 1970-71 to a provisional estimate of Rs 815.79 crores in 1979-80. However, estimated figures for 1979-80 were a climbdown from the figures for 1978-79, which stood at Rs 979.66 crores. Gem and jewellery continued to dominate the export market of handicrafts. There exports rose from Rs 42.76 crores in 1979-71 to an estimated Rs 590 crores in 1979-80. Miss Sahni said improvement in exports of other handicrafts had been made possible with the board showing keen interest in training the craftsmen. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 20 Nov 80 p 15]

**CPI(M) POLITBURO MEMO**--New Delhi, Nov. 12. The CPI(M) today wondered what was the rationale behind its exclusion as well as that of the Akali Dal, the National Conference and the AIADMK from the National Integration Council. The party politburo, in a memorandum to the Council, suggested that the Council should be developed into a genuine forum for forging national unity, strengthening the secular forces and defending democracy. The argument that the three CPI(M) Chief Ministers had been included in the Council was not relevant. "Chief Ministers being ex-officio members of the Council should not stand in the way of the party being represented," the memorandum said. The CPI leader, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, has also condemned what he described as "the attempt to shut out certain political parties" from the Council.--PTI. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 13 Nov 80 p 7]

**SHORTLISTED OIL COMPANIES**--Dehra Dun, Nov. 12. All the international "oil majors" are among the 31 foreign oil companies shortlisted by the Union Government from among the 67 bids received for offshore and onshore oil exploration in India. These companies are: Gulf Oil (U.S.), British Petroleum, Mobil, Exxon, Chevron, Amoco, Shell (U.S.), Compagnie Francaise Petroles (CFP), Philips Petroleum (U.S.), Union Oil Company (U.S.), Hunt Oil Company (U.S.), Remax (Mexico), Naftapline (Yugoslavia), Hispanoil (Spain), Diminex (West Germany), Rompetrol (Rumania), Mitsui Oil Development Company (Japan) and Canadian Superior Oil Company. Technoexport of the USSR has also offered to carry out onshore exploration. The 15 offshore blocks earmarked for foreign parties are located in Saurashtra and Konkan coasts, Gulf of Mannar and West Bengal and Orissa offshore areas. The 13 onshore blocks proposed to be leased out to the foreign parties are spread over in Rajasthan, and the foothills of the Himalayas. The USSR is already helping the ONGC in its drilling of deep wells in West Bengal and Tripura. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 13 Nov 80 p 16]

**INDO-DR SOCIETY**--The All-India Indo-GDR friendship society on Saturday condemned the Federal Republic of Germany for allegedly launching a slander campaign against the German Democratic Republic. In a statement the organisation spokesman said that the FRG has been violating the basic relation treaty with the GDR. Condemning the recent activities of the FRG, the spokesman said that the mud slinging campaign has been launched to heighten the cold war and that it is a part of the general campaign of the FRG. The society also charged the FRG with harassing the GDR citizens and claimed that the FRG personnel were violating all international laws by refusing the accept GDR citizenship laws. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Nov 80 p 10]

**INDIA'S 100TH ARMY DIVISION**--A new 100th Army Division which has been declared the last unit in the eastern command and has also won the command banner was started by the Army chief, General Jagmohan on Saturday. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Nov 80 p 10]

TRADE DEFICIT--The trade deficit during the current financial year may exceed 4,000 crore rupees against 2,256 crores in the previous year because of lower export performance and a higher import bill. Replying to a question on the situation arising out of the serious crisis in export trade raised by Kalyan Roy, Communist Party of India, and three others in the Rajya Sabha, Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee said that during the first quarter of this year exports are estimated to have recorded an increase of about 7 percent whereas imports were higher by about 13 percent over the corresponding period last year. He said the growth of export was slow because of the impact of drought and poor economic performance of the economy in 1979-80. Mukherjee said the prospects for the later period of the year are considered better in view of improvement in agricultural and industrial production, supply of power and other infrastructure requirements of the economy, combined with various measures taken by the government to remove domestic constraints on export production. [Text] [BK080928 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Dec 80]

AMBASSADOR--Krishnan Srinivasan, High Commissioner of India to Nigeria, has been concurrently accredited as Ambassador of India to Cameroun, with residence in Lagos. [Text] [BK041515 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1629 GMT 3 Dec 80 BK]

NEW REFINERIES--A 6 million tons capacity refinery is to be set up in the west coast near Mangalore in the southern state of Karnataka. Another refinery with 2 million ton capacity is to come in the northwest around Karnal. These would start functioning by 1985-86. This information was given to the Lower House of Parliament by Minister of State for Petroleum Dalbir Singh during question time today. [Text] [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Dec 80 BK]

INSURANCE ACCORD WITH PRC--India and China have reached an agreement on settlement of insurance claims against their insurance companies. The agreement was reached between the public sector New India Assurance Company and the People's Insurance Company of China. This follows New India Assurance Company Chairman A.C. Mukherjee's visit to Beijing. All India Radio Southeast Asia Correspondent Robin Dey understands that India has offered to train Chinese personnel in insurance business. [Text] [BK301217 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Nov 80 BK]

TOBACCO PURCHASE--China has signed contracts with 9 Indian exporters for purchase of over 800,000 tons of Virginia tobacco worth 160 million rupees during the current financial year. This was disclosed by Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee in a written reply in the Lower House of Parliament on 28 November. [Text] [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Nov 80 BK]

SYMPOSIUM ON STEEL--Ranchi, Nov. 11. Jamshedpur will host an international symposium on "modern developments in steel making" from February 16 to 18 next year. Jointly sponsored by the Indian Institute of Metals, National Metallurgical Laboratory, the Steel Authority of India and Tata Iron and Steel Company the symposium will be the biggest of its kind to be held in India. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 12 Nov 80 p 6]

NEW MISSILE NOSECONES--New Delhi, Nov. 11. Nosecones made of glass-epoxy have been designed and developed at the National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL) for applications in missiles and aircraft. The epoxy nosecone developed at the Bangalore laboratory can replace the conventional metallic nosecones, according to NAL. NAL which took up the work a few years back said its nosecone made of composite material "was found satisfactory and met all the requirements" of the manufacturer. --PTI. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 12 Nov 80 p 7]

## SEPARATISM IN IRIAN JAYA REPORTED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 7 Oct 80 p 6

[Excerpts] The commander of Military Region XVII Cendrawasih, Brigadier General C. I. Santosa, assessed that the separatist movement of irregular troops in certain places within this region still constitutes a threat to regional peace and stability, according to a report from Jayapura.

Although it no longer has any potential, this movement still exerts some influence against the development program of this lagging region in comparison with other provinces.

In an exclusive interview with ANTARA in Jayapura last Friday evening, the commander continued that while this separatist movement is physically crippled, as a colonial legacy the idea is entrenched not only among its followers, but also in certain quarters residing in the cities within this region.

We are still making efforts to annihilate this movement, but have not yet succeeded thoroughly, due to the difficulty of terrain and wide expanse of Irian jungles which cannot be explored.

The separatists are sporadically making good use of these conditions, so that it is difficult to wipe them out through battle operations within a short period.

Furthermore, they utilize the Indonesian-Papua Nugini common border for their protection when they are pursued by the Indonesian armed forces.

To cope with the flareup of this separatist movement, the one-star general, who has been stationed in this region for the past 3 years, now relies on what is known as his "smile policy."

It is this prescription that is paving his strategy to recover peace and order in this region.

This favorable policy, the commander said, is an operational pattern which coincides with the characteristics of Irian Jaya.

The method of procedure is by humanitarian approach rather than fighting. "These members of the separatist movement are Indonesian citizens who were led astray by agitation, so it is necessary to awaken them and urge them to return to the fold of our fatherland," the commander said.

However, he did not exclude the possibility of using armed force if the insurgents resort to guerrilla warfare.

If the insurgents try to agitate the people, the Military Region Command will intensify its territorial activities in the interest of public welfare.

He dramatically likened his smile policy as "the removal of a tumor from a person's body by a surgeon."

To remove the tumor, it is necessary sterilize and anesthetize the patient beforehand in order to save the patient from suffering pain during the operation. Likewise, in wiping out the separatists, the army must first make the public feel calm as if nothing amiss has happened.

After the operation, the doctor would give anti-infection shots and other medicines to speed up the recovery of the patient and to prevent any possible complication.

He said that after his smile policy was announced, he noticed considerable progress in its implementation, particularly in the field of human relationship.

Thousands of followers of this separatist movement, composed of backward inhabitants, have come down to their villages or to live in shelters recently erected by the Military Region Command in cooperation with the civil authorities of Irian Jaya.

It is difficult to count the number of those who have returned to the community, because they keep coming all the time, the commander said. There are some who later disappeared, not to go back to the separatist movement, but to influence their kith and kin to come down also for a better life.

The collapse of the separatists' force was due to the surrender one after the other of their so-called president Martin Tabu, their other leaders and lastly of Pieter Karma who came down with his followers from a jungle on Biak island last week.

8100  
CSO: 4213

## GUIDED MISSILE CORVETTE ARRIVES

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The Indonesian Navy's guided missile corvette KRI Nala, which represents the third vessel ordered by the Indonesian government from the Netherlands, safely arrived here Thursday morning and berthed at Pura Pier, Tanjung Priok, Jakarta.

Her arrival in Indonesia was greeted by Navy Chief of Staff Rear Admiral Mustopo, Fleet Commander Rear Admiral Prasodjo Mahdi, Navy Third Region Commander Junior Admiral Kunto Wibisono and other high-ranking officers of the Navy Headquarters.

The KRI Nala, built at the Wilton Fijnoord Dry Dock, Holland, and commanded by Navy Lieutenant Colonel (P) Sugiarto, sailed from Den Helder, the Netherlands on 31 August, 1980 and covered a distance of 9,000 miles, with stopovers in several friendly countries, including Brest (France), Cadiz (Spain), Port Said (Egypt), Jibouti and Sri Lanka.

Planned by a combined team of Indonesian military experts, this corvette measures 83.85 meters long, 11.10 meters wide and has a deadweight of 1,484 tons. She has a helicopter pad on the rear deck and is equipped with up-to-date equipment. She is capable of cruising at a high speed for a long duration, and is therefore considered suitable for use within Indonesia's wide territorial region.

One day before her arrival in Indonesia, the said warship was fetched by Fleet Commander Rear Admiral Prasodjo Mahdi at the Sunda Strait under escort of the other two guided missile corvettes, KRI Badik and KRI Keris.

1000  
2000

YUGOSLAVIA WANTS TO BUY MORE RUBBER FROM INDONESIA

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 3 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Yugoslavia plans to buy between 500 and 1,000 tons of Indonesian rubber per month to supply the requirements of its 36 rubber industrial plants at home.

Recently a Yugoslavian trade mission, led by Zarko Kalanka, held talks with O. B. Siahaan, board chairman of common marketing of State Estates-- Region I, concerning efforts to intensify rubber trading.

On his return visit to Indonesia, Zarko Kalanka, raw materials supply manager of Hempro, a government enterprise based in Belgrade, stayed in Medan for several days.

A mutual understanding was reached during the meeting toward an agreement concerning a long-term supply of rubber.

According to information received by ANTARA News Agency, further talks are anticipated to fix a mutually-agreeable price which basically will be adjusted to the capability and market conditions in Yugoslavia.

Kalanka expressed optimism that his effort to purchase more rubber will be realized, because this constitutes a government program of Yugoslavia. He said, however, that the problem of supply needs to be resolved.

The leader of the Yugoslavian trade mission expressed his hope that the Indonesian State Estates would follow Malaysia's rubber marketing system whereby the rubber is offered for sale under a basic agreement which is fully guaranteed by the government bank of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia needs rubber which is ready for industrial use, but not raw rubber.

At the initial stage, the Indonesian State Estates said that they are able to supply 400 to 500 tons of rubber per month in qualities of RRS-1, SIR-20 and SIR-10.

930:  
CSO: 4213

BRIEFS

**DISSIDENTS SURRENDER**--Thirty-seven inhabitants of Biak island, who had been misled to follow an insurgent group, surrendered to an Armed Forces unit near Ovar village on the said island last Friday.

led by one Pietar Karma, these followers, 21 of whom were teenagers, handed over a Japanese-leftover carbine without ammunition, a Mauser with one bullet and a rusty handgrenade to the army unit.

The information service of the Irian Jaya Special Executive Office explained to ANTARA in Jayapura last Thursday that the repenters have been returned to their respective families by the local authorities through the local village heads.

Many of them were apparently suffering from malnutrition. Before being set free, they attended a traditional ceremony during which they pledged their allegiance to the fatherland. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 4 Oct 80 p 1] 9300

CSC: 4213

'VODK' REPORTS RECENT BATTLEFIELD STATISTICS AND ACTIVITIES

Battambang Battlefield Victories

BK121318 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In October, our comrades-in-arms on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield in Battambang Province killed or wounded 754 Vietnamese troops including a company commander killed, destroyed 2 M-30 machineguns, 11 B-40's, an M-79, 16 AK's, 3 drum-magazine machineguns, a C-25 radio set, 2 barracks, a bridge and a quantity of materiel, and seized 2 B-40's, an M-79, 4 AK's, 19 mines, 2,580 AK rounds, 12 hand-grenades and a quantity of other war materiel. Our comrade-in-arms also liberated a position. Compared with the 700-enemy-loss monthly target, our comrades-in-arms carried out 107.7 percent of the monthly plan, overfulfilling it by almost 8 percent.

In their efforts to build a primitive weapons network, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 958,700 new punji stakes, dug 430 new punji pitfalls, made 380 new automatic bows and felled 520 trees to block roads.

Guerrilla Successes in Battambang

BK130834 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In October, our comrades in arms on the Sisophon-south of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield in Battambang put out of action 1,219 Vietnamese troops, including a battalion commander killed; destroyed 3 82-mm and 60-mm mortars, 3 12.7-mm machineguns, 3 M-30's, 5 drum-magazine machineguns, 14 B-40's and B-41's, 34 AK's, 2 Goryunov guns, 2 M-79's, 7 military fortifications, 21 barracks and a quantity of war materiel; and seized 2 60-mm mortars, 2 12.7-mm machineguns, 5 drum-magazine machineguns, 26 B-40's and B-41's, 43 AK's, 4 M-79's, 4 crates and 220 rounds of AK ammunition, 24 handgrenades, 13 Claymore mines, 8 AK magazines, 3 sacks of rice, a crate and 48 cans of humanitarian food aid and a quantity of materiel. Our comrades in arms also liberated and took full control of Phum Anlung Koy in Mongkolborei district of Battambang Province. Compared with the 1,500-enemy-loss-a-month target, our comrades in arms fulfilled 81.3 percent of the monthly plan.

In their efforts to build a primitive weapons network, our comrades in arms produced and planted 3,715,000 new punji stakes, dug 1,900 punji pitfalls, made 210 automatic bows and felled 600 trees to block roads.

### Successes in N. Battambang

BK130850 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In October, our comrades in arms on the Sisophon-north of Route 5-Thmar Puok-Preah Net Preah-Phnum Srok battlefield in Battambang Province put out of action 850 Vietnamese troops including a captain killed, destroyed a jeep, an 82-mm mortar, 3 M-30 machineguns, 5 B-40's, a Goryunov gun, a drum-magazine machinegun, a command post, 2 barracks and a quantity of materiel, and seized a drum-magazine machinegun, an M-79, a B-40, 4 AK's, a crate of humanitarian food aid and a quantity of other military materiel.

Compared with the 800-enemy-loss-a-month plan, our comrades in arms carried out 106.7 percent, overfulfilling the plan by almost 7 percent.

In their efforts to build a primitive weapons network, our comrades in arms produced and planted 869,000 new punji stakes, dug 480 punji pitfalls and felled 520 trees to block roads.

### Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Report

BK140714 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In October, our comrades in arms on the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey battlefield put 1,011 Vietnamese troops out of action, including 2 company commanders killed. They also destroyed an M-30 machinegun, 10 B-40's, 7 M-79's, a drum-magazine machinegun, 19 AK's, 7 AR-15's, an ammunition depot, 5 military barracks, 2 trenches and a quantity of materiel, and seized a drum-magazine machinegun, 2 B-40's, 6 AK's, 7,650 AK rounds, 28 B-40 rockets, 28 60-mm mortar shells, 77 handgrenades, 196 mines, 5 sacks of rice, a sack of salt and a quantity of materiel. Compared with the 1,000-enemy-loss-a-month plan, our comrades in arms carried out 101.1 percent, that is, they overfulfilled the plan by 1.1 percent.

In their efforts to build a primitive weapons network, our comrades in arms made and planted 698,960 new punji stakes, dug 2,960 punji pitfalls, produced 400 automatic bows and 400 snares, and felled 950 trees to block roads.

### Memot District Action

BK151156 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Daily Battle Report]

[Excerpt] The Eastern Region battlefield:

Memot district--on 20 and 21 October, our guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy at and north of Phum (Ta Nu), and ambushed them while they were moving from the Memot Market northward, killing 6, wounding 13 including 4 by punji stakes, and destroying a rifle.

On 23 October, we attacked them near Phum (Ta Loung), killing four and wounding five.

In total, we put 28 enemy troops out of action in Memot District.

#### Guerrillas Raid Koh Kong Kraom

BK150904 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] On 8 November, our army and guerrillas raided three Vietnamese enemy company positions at Phum Svay Rieng, Phum Talong Kev and Phum O Sneng Praeus on the Lateritic Road, Koh Kong Kraom battlefield. We totally destroyed the position at Phum Svay Rieng, and seriously damaged the other two positions. We put 58 Vietnamese troops out of action and counted 27 corpses on the battleground, and destroyed a bridge on the Svay Rieng stream, an 82-mm mortar, 2 60-mm mortars and 12.7-mm machine-guns. We seized an 60-mm mortar and a quantity of war materiel.

Long live the valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Koh Kong Kraom battlefield!

#### Central Region Statistics

BK190806 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In October our comrades in arms on the Central Region battlefield put out of action 986 Vietnamese troops, including a Vietnamese division command staff and a second lieutenant killed; smashed a jeep, a 12.7-mm machinegun, a Goryunov gun, 8 B-40's and B-41's, 4 M-79's, 16 AK's, 2 motorboats and 2 barracks; and seized a drum magazine machinegun, 2 B-40's, 2 M-79's, 6 AK's, 21 B-40 rockets, 20 M-79 grenades, 700 AK rounds, 10 handgrenades and a quantity of other war materiel. Compared with the 700 enemy ions target, our comrades in arms carried out 140.8 percent of the monthly plan, overfulfilling it be some 40 percent.

In their efforts to build a primitive weapons network, our comrades in arms produced and planted 1,895,000 new punji stakes, dug 19,000 new punji pitfalls, made 1,400 new automatic bows and felled 1,800 trees to block roads.

#### Eastern Region Report

BK190744 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In October, our comrades in arms on the Eastern Region battlefield put 916 Vietnamese troops out of action, including the killing of a four-star lieutenant. We destroyed a truck, a B-40, 13 AK's, a CKC, 2 M-79's, an AR-15, a C-25 radio, and a quantity of materiel. We set ablaze a barrack. We seized 2 B-40's, 5 AK's, 2 M-79's, 39 M-79 grenades, 450 rounds of AK ammunition, 200 rounds of CKC ammunition, 12 handgrenades and a quantity of other materiel.

Compared with the monthly plan of 1,000 casualties, we achieved 91.6 percent of the plan. Concerning the primitive weapons system, we made and planted 2,438,000 new spikes, dug 3,500 punji pitfalls, set 1,100 snares, and felled 950 trees to block roads.

### Western Region Report

BK200718 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In October our comrades in arms on the Western Region battlefield killed or wounded 629 Vietnamese troops, destroyed a 12.7-mm machinegun, 2 M-30's, 3 B-40's and B-41's, 4 AK's, an M-79 and a quantity of materiel, set ablaze a barracks and seized a B-40, 9 AK's, an M-79, 12 B-40 and B-41 rockets, 32 M-79 grenades, 550 AK rounds, 25 handgrenades, 2 sacks of rice, 55 cans of humanitarian food aid and a quantity of materiel. They also took full control of a position south of Daeum Phka Hill along Route 5 seat of Prey Khmer. Compared with the 500-enemy-loss-a-month target, our comrades in arms carried out 125.8 percent, overfulfilling it by almost 26 percent.

In their efforts to build a primitive weapons network, our comrades in arms produced and planted 1,341,000 new punji stakes, dug 1,400 new punji pitfalls and felled 540 trees to block roads.

### Eastern Region Statistics

BK210930 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In October our comrades in arms on the Eastern Region battlefield put 178 Vietnamese aggressor troops out of action and destroyed a B-40, 2 AK's, an M-79 and a rifle. We seized 2 AK's, 10 B-40 rockets, 200 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 handgrenades, 7 landmines, 12 cans of humanitarian food aid and a quantity of war materiel.

In the building of the primitive weapon system, we made and planted 75,000 new spikes, dug 500 punji pitfalls and felled 240 trees to block roads.

### Guerilla Action Against Le Duan Troops

BK221010 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The (Bigiar)-Fulro guerrillas have more actively and vigorously stepped up attacks against the Le Duan troops, thus inflicting constant losses on them.

The (Kon Luh) battlefield:

On 22 September, the (Bigiar)-Fulro guerrillas set an ambush and set ablaze a jeep of the Le Duan enemy between (Choem Cac To) to (Cam Liem), killing 3, including a regiment commander, and seizing two AK's and a pistol.

On 25 September, they raided an enemy position at (Tei), killing 13 and seizing 2 M-79's, 6 AK's, 4 M-79 grenades and 100 rounds of AK ammunition.

On 26 September, they ambushed and destroyed an enemy truck between (Pac Taeut) to (Can Laot), killing 5, and capturing 4 AK's and 150 rounds of ammunition.

On 28 September, they attacked the Le Duan troops at (Tat La) and at (Cam M'riem) killing 27, wounding 14, destroying 4 Molotova vehicles, 15 barracks and seizing 13 AK's and 3 M-79's.

On 29 September, they raided an enemy position at (Tac Xi) killing 16, wounding 6, setting 3 barracks ablaze, and seizing 11 AK's, 3 AR-15's and a quantity of ammunition.

In sum, on these 5 days, the (Bigiar)-Pulro guerrillas on the (Kon Luh) battlefield put 84 Le Duan troops out of action, including killing a regiment commander. They destroyed 6 vehicles, 18 barracks, and seized 45 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition.

#### Memot District Action

BK220834 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Daily Battle Report]

[Excerpt] The Eastern Region battlefield:

Memot district--Between 1 and 5 November, our guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy south of the Memot rubber plantation and ambushed them while they were leaving Phum Tramung, killing five and wounding seven. The enemy suffered another two killed and three wounded by our mines. We also seized an AK.

On 6 and 7 November, we ambushed the enemy while they were heading east of Phum Chan Mul, and attacked them north of the Memot market, killing five, wounding seven, including two wounded in Punji pitfalls, and destroying a quantity of materiel.

In all, in Memot district, we put 29 enemy troops out of action.

#### Southwest Region Battle Figures

BK220802 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 21 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In October our comrades in arms on the Southwestern Region battlefield put 1,552 enemy troops out of action including the killing of a major and 2 commune committee officials. We destroyed a truck, an 82-mm mortar, a drum magazine gun, 6 B-40's and B-41's, 27 AK's, a rifle, 7 military installations, 15 barracks, 7 wagons, a C-25 radio, 2 telephone sets and a quantity of war materiel. We seized 5 B-40's and B-41's, 32 AK's, a CKC, 2 M-79's, an AR-15, 43 B-40 and B-41 rockets, 12 M-79 grenades, 2 crates and 3,550 rounds of AK ammunition, 49 handgrenades, 8 landmines, 2 chests and 104 cans of humanitarian food aid, 9 sacks and a bag of rice, 4 sacks of corn grains, and a quantity of other materiel.

Compared with the 700-enemy-loss-per-month plan, we achieved more than 221 percent or almost 122 percent above the target.

Regarding the building of the primitive weapon system, we made and planted 1,566,100 new spikes, dug 1,750 punji pitfalls, and felled 500 trees to block roads.

### Moung-Pursat-Koas Kralar

BK230811 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In October our comrades in arms on the Moung-Pursat-Koas Kralar battlefield--fully assisted and supported by the people, militiamen and Khmer soldiers forcibly enlisted by the Vietnamese enemy, and actively implementing the three combat tactics--put 157 enemy troops out of action. We also destroyed a 10-wheel truck, a 6-wheel truck and a barrack, and seized 4 AK's, 4 AR-15's and a quantity of war materiel.

With respect to the primitive weapons system, we made and planted 81,500 new spikes, dug 500 punji pitfalls, set 180 automatic bows, and felled 240 trees to block roads.

### Pleiku Battlefield Activities

BK260742 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Here are the guerrilla activities of the (Bigiar)-Fulro guerrillas on the Pleiku battlefield: On 6 September the (Bigiar)-Fulro guerrillas ambushed and set ablaze 2 trucks of the Le Duan enemy on the road from Pleiku to Kontum, killing 21 enemy troops, wounding 9 others and seizing 7 AK's, 3 M-79's, 8 B-40's, 14 M-79 grenades, 300 AK rounds and 100 AR-15 rounds. On 8 September they attacked a position of the Le Duan enemy in the vicinity of (Pou Rong), killing 15 enemy troops, wounding 5 others. Setting 5 trucks ablaze, an ammunition depot and 5 barracks, and seizing a 60-mm mortar, 11 AK's and a quantity of ammunition. On 11 September they set ablaze a vehicle of the Le Duan enemy on the road from Pleiku to (Hoa Mathuot), killing three enemy troops, including a division commander, and seizing a pistol, two AR-15's and a quantity of materiel. On the same day, they attacked an enemy position at (Phan Hong), killing six enemy troops, including a battalion commander, wounding three others, destroying two 82-mm mortars and eight barracks, and seizing three AK's, five AR-15's and a quantity of materiel. On 14 September they ambushed and set ablaze a Molotova truck of the Le Duan enemy on the road from Pleiku to (Thanh An), killing 25 enemy troops and seizing a B-40, 4 M-79's, 13 AK's and a quantity of materiel.

In sum, during these 4 days, the (Bigiar)-Fulro guerrillas of the Pleiku battlefield killed or wounded 87 Le Duan Vietnamese troops, including a division and a battalion commander killed, destroyed 9 vehicles, 2 82-mm mortars, 13 barracks and an ammunition depot, and seized a 60-mm mortar, 58 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

### October Battle Statistics

BK261002 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In October, our comrades in arms on all battlefields throughout the country killed or wounded 12,900 Vietnamese troops, including a division commander, a battalion commander, a 2-star colonel, 5 company commanders, 7 4-star and 1-star

lieutenants, a sub-lieutenant, a captain, a major and 2 commune headmen killed; destroyed 2 enemy command posts, 112 military installations and barracks, 30 trenches, a bridge, 3 ammunition depots, 7 train coaches, 14 trucks, 4 motorboats, a boat, 9 82-mm and 60-mm mortars, a DK-75, 32 M-30 and 12.7-mm machineguns, 91 B-40's and B-41's, 13 drum-magazine machineguns, 32 M-79's, 6 Goryunov guns, 237 AK's, 8 AR-15's, 3 CCK and carbines, a pistol, 6 C-25 radio sets, 2 telephone sets and a quantity of war materiel; shot down a helicopter; and seized 3 82-mm and 60-mm mortars, 3 M-30 and 12.7-mm machineguns, 59 B-40's and B-41's, 12 drum-magazine machineguns, 22 M-79's, 170 AK's, 9 AR-15's, a CCK gun, 50 mortar shells, 147 B-40 and B-41 rockets, 283 M-79 grenades, 26,650 rounds and 7 crates of AK ammunition, 229 handgrenades, 609 mines, 256 cans and 13 crates of humanitarian food aid and a quantity of various other materiel. Our comrades in arms liberated and took control of 9 positions.

In their efforts to build a primitive weapons network, our comrades in arms produced and planted 24,357,460 new punji stakes, dug 34,861 punji pitfalls, made 5,334 new automatic bows and 2,832 snares and felled 7,950 trees to block roads.

#### LNLF Guerrilla Activities 8-13 Nov

BK261032 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Here is a report on the Lao resistance: The Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrillas continue to valiantly attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, thus steadily inflicting losses on them.

On 8 November, the LNLF guerrillas ambushed an enemy platoon which was moving from (Ta Chi) to (Hiem) village, Savannakhet Province, killing one and wounding four.

On 13 November, they attacked the Vietnamese position at (Hat Taboun) district, Sisbandone Province [as heard], killing five, destroying two barracks and capturing five weapons. On the same day, 150 militiamen and Lao puppet soldiers joined the LNLF.

#### Kompong Som Attacks

BK270919 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Our army and guerrillas recently conducted raids in Kompong Som port:

1. On 23 November, our guerrillas launched commando attacks on the Vietnamese positions at the oil refinery and at the brewery. They killed 13, wounded 18 and burned 3 military installations.
2. On 24 November, they attacked the railway station of Kompong Som, inflicting 21 killed and 31 wounded. They also destroyed 9 railway cars.

In their attacks on these three positions, our guerrillas put a total of 83 Vietnamese enemy troops out of action. They safely retreated to their base after successfully accomplishing their mission.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Kompong Som battlefield!

### Preah Vihear Province

BK270903 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] After half-destroying the SRV battalion position at (Robonh) on 21 November, our army and guerrillas continued to attack the SRV positions at (Robonh), Trapeang Kul, (Dang Phlet) and (O Koki), which form part of the system of SRV installations north of the seat of (Chhet) district, Preah Vihear Province. We also pursued our attacks on the Vietnamese reinforcements sent from south of (Chhet) and from the Mekong River bank.

We destroyed two company positions which formed part of the defense of Trapeang Kul, north of (Robonh), and two ammunition depots at the Trapeang Kul position. These burned, with frequent explosions, for 3 hours until they were totally destroyed. The troops at Trapeang Kul and in other positions, and the reinforcements suffered a total of 95 killed and 80 wounded.

We continue our attacks on these positions.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Preah Vihear battlefield!

### SRV Positions in Samlot Attacked

BK300330 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] After successfully destroying the defense system around the Samlot district office, our army and guerrillas continued their attacks against the enemy's offices and installations.

At midnight on 23 November, our army and guerrillas simultaneously fired on the following:

1. The Samlot district office, killing 15 Vietnamese troops, destroying a military installation of the SRV command post and a C-25 radio.
2. A position 5 km west of the office, destroying a military installation, killing 18 and wounding 30.
3. The Anlung Puok position about 7 km east of Samlot, destroying 30 military installations, 6 trenches, a Goryonov machinegun, and killing 30 and wounding a number of others; the remainder fled to the (O Reang Hoeun) position; we completely liberated the Anlung Puok position.
4. The Saing Kasei position 500 meters west of the office; we destroyed 2 military installations, a Goryonov machinegun, killing 5 and wounding 8; we totally liberated this position.
5. Three other positions in which we destroyed 4 barracks and a Goryonov machinegun, and killed 10 and wounded 19 Vietnamese enemies.

The following morning a Vietnamese company from (Pruonh Khla) attempted to rescue their friends in Samlot but was ambushed and suffered 12 dead and 20 wounded. The rest fled in disarray back to the (Pruonh Khla) position.

In sum, we put a total of 167 Vietnamese troops out of action; completely liberated the positions at Anlung Phuok and at Saing Kasei; and destroyed 3 Goryonov machine-guns, a military installation of the command post at the Samlot district office and 33 other buildings, 6 trenches, 4 barracks, a C25 radio and a quantity of other materiel. In these attacks we protected our forces to the utmost. We are continuing to attack the Samlot district office and its system of installations.

Long live the valiant army, guerrillas and people of Samlot district, Battambang Province!

#### Vietnamese Ambushed in Memot

BK031258 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpts] In Memot district, between 8 and 10 November our guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese moving northward from the Memot marketplace and attacked them west of the memor rubber plantation, killing 9 enemy troops, wounding 11 others and seizing 8 B-40 rockets.

#### Raid on SRV Position Described

BK040722 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Feature: "Our Comrades in Arms Successfully Raid SRV Battalion Position at Chambak Camp"]

[Text] Chambak Camp is located between Nimit and O Sralau, south of Route 5. Along the Nimit-o Sralau path, the Vietnamese enemies have installed many positions to protect the path and also to facilitate the providing of support in case of attack by our army and guerrillas. They have positions at Nimit, Kouk, Phum Mak Haeun, Camp No. 1, Khla Ngoap, Chambak Camp, Camp No. 2, O Sampoar, and at O Sralau. The O Sralau position is the largest and is also an SRV battalion command post.

After the successful raid on the SRV company position at O Sampoar on 9 November, our army and guerrillas attacked a position of Chambak Camp at 0130 on 25 November. This position was defended by an SRV battalion. The defense perimeter was shaped like a horseshoe, 70 meters long protected by a double barbed wire fence and a wooden fence, and by dual minefields. Each minefield covered an area of about 50 meters. To attack this camp, our army and guerrillas had to defuse mines over a width of 100 meters. After strenuously and successfully penetrating this defense system, our comrades in arms launched a quick attack on the Vietnamese enemies and then withdrew. Then, our artillery pounded the camp for a while before our infantrymen launched an assault to wipe out the remaining forces. After 45 minutes of fighting, we routed all the Vietnamese troops who fled to another position east of the camp.

In this attack, we killed 25 on the spot and wounded 30, destroyed a number of weapons and a quantity of war materiel, and seized 38 assorted weapons including a 60-mm mortar, 3 drum magazine guns, a B-40, 2 B-41's, 5 AK's, 9 CCK's, a Goryunov gun, 16 AR-15's, 20 60-mm mortar shells, 42 B-40 rockets, 17 B-41 rockets, 10 crates and 1,200 rounds of AK ammunition, 1,240 rounds of Goryunov ammunition, 300 A-2 Soviet landmines, a quantity of medicine, 2 C-25 radios, and a quantity of documents and other materiel. We completely liberated and controlled the Chambak camp. We protected our forces to the utmost.

During our attack against this position the Vietnamese enemies did not receive any reinforcements. Those in the O Sralav position and the Camp No. 2--which are the nearest on each side of the Chambak Camp--did not dare to show up; they could not even fire their artillery in support as they were themselves pounded by our artillery and could not even leave their trenches. The Vietnamese troops in other positions did not dare to intervene to help their friends at Chambak and just stayed put for their own safety. The only reaction by the Vietnamese enemies was sporadic 105-mm artillery shelling from positions at km 4 along Route 5, and from Sisophon and Ppopet. This clearly attests to the shortage of manpower for intervention and also reflects their fear of our army and guerrillas. No matter what happened, they hid in their shelters for their own safety while those who were attacked fled in disarray and did not remain even when their friends were killed.

The fact is that the Vietnamese troops fear and avoid fighting, and the shortage of manpower for intervention is not restricted to that sector but is widespread on all battlefields throughout the country as this dry season begins.

Based on the successful operations against the enemy's small and large positions, our army and guerrillas on all battlefields pledge to grasp and more actively and vigorously implement the new directives of the supreme commission and the general staff of the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea and to increase attacks against the Vietnamese enemy with a sense of independence and initiative, thus inflicting greatest losses on the enemy force and totally fulfilling the plan for the dry season.

CSO: 4212

'VODK' REPORTS DK DELEGATION'S VISIT TO SEVILLE

BK030405 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] On 21 December [as heard], a Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Thiounn Num, minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission, arrived in Seville--Spain's third largest city--following a successful visit to Madrid.

During its 2-day stay in Seville, the delegation met with personalities of the regional government such as (Arogalo), chairman of the Andalusian Assembly; (Escorido), chief of the Regional Andalusian Government; (Ourou Nala), Mayor of Seville; and many political party leaders.

The Democratic Kampuchean delegation gave a press conference and held talks organized by the Seville administration. It also staged a film show on the current situation in Kampuchea and on the role of Kampuchean women in the war for national salvation.

In all these meetings, the delegation expounded on the just cause and the steady development of the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people. It noted the determination of the Kampuchean people and that of the Democratic Kampuchean government and the patriotic and democratic front of the great national union of Kampuchea to continue to make sacrifices and to surmount all difficulties in order to drive all the Vietnamese aggressors from Kampuchean soil.

The Spanish personalities manifested their sympathy with and expressed their support for the just struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. They were also convinced that the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government--who are ever more vigorously supported by the peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries the world over--will win the final victory.

CSO: 4212

SAMLOT COMMAND REVIEWS COMBAT SITUATION

BK011002 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Summary] "On 21 November, a meeting was organized in Samlot district, Battambang Province, of more than 2,500 Democratic Kampuchean army combatants and guerrillas from all battlefields of the district and inhabitants--men and women, young and old alike--from all localities in Samlot. The meeting continued from 0700 to 1100 in the presence of the command of the Samlot battlefield and the PDFGNUK Committee of Samlot district.

"After informing the participants of the purpose of the meeting amid prolonged and warm applause, the comrade chairman of the Samlot Battlefield Command spoke in detail about our situation and the situation of the Vietnamese enemy in the past rainy season and in the current dry season.

"He said: The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are plummeting. During the past rainy season, they sank very deep following their plight at the end of the 1979-1980 dry season. In fact, throughout the country we put out of action 68,112 Vietnamese troops, including 5,980 Vietnamese killed or wounded on the Samlot battlefield."

After pointing out the low morale of Vietnamese troops and the growing number of desertions, the chairman of the command stressed the gradual development of the situation on the Democratic Kampuchean side. He said this was because of the correct implementation of the new strategic political line and the PDFGNUK political program under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean government.

Afterwards, the chairman of the Samlot district PDFGNUK Committee took the floor to expound on the PDFGNUK political program and the legal principles of Democratic Kampuchea. "He denounced and firmly rejected the Leduon authorities' maneuver of holding elections at bayonet point, a sordid farce aimed at deceiving world opinion in broad daylight."

Then, representatives of various units and village and of the commune PDFGNUK Committees in Samlot took turns expressing their determination to condemn the Vietnamese aggressors and to struggle courageously until all Vietnamese troops are driven out of Kampuchea.

In a resolution, the participants at the meeting expressed their determination to contribute to the plans of the general command of the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea to put out of action 70,000 Vietnamese troops during the current dry season. They also pledged to unite with all peace and justice-loving forces the world over.

**BATTALION PURSUES 'REMNANTS' IN KOMPONG CHHNANG**

BK261016 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Military Correspondent (Sophat): "Some Aspects of the Emulation Drive in Battalion 7 of Division 1"]

[Excerpts] Teek Phou district of Kompong Chhnang Province is a rugged zone. Because of this factor, the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the imperialists and supported by the Thai powerholders, sent the Pol Pot-leng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnants and other Khmer reactionary groups to mix with the people with the goal of undermining the local solidarity and slanderously distorting the revolutionary line so as to convince the people to follow their devious scheme.

Battalion 7 was dispatched to the area to unite with the local armed forces and people to seek out and destroy the enemy in their hideouts, motivate the masses to crush them, consolidate state power, [word indistinct] the people, stabilize the situation, promote production and build a new livelihood.

The operation lasted 3 months and was completed successfully. Each cadre appreciated that, despite the short training time, Battalion 7 displayed a high combat spirit, good organization, strict observance of the discipline, and a dynamic command at all echelons in the future Battalion 7 will surely become an outstanding unit of Division 1.

CSO: 4212

CSSR YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS PRK

BK010344 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report from the Central Youth Association, a delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union led by Comrade Miloslav Dockal visited the PRK from 24-25 November 1980.

During its stay in the PRK, the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union was welcomed by the Comrade Secretary General of the KNUFNS Central Committee; the Comrade Minister of Information, Press and Culture; the Comrade Chief of the General Political Department of the KPRAP; and the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Youth Association for National Salvation.

Accompanied by Comrade Nuk Thon, chairman of the Kampuchean Youth Association, the delegation visited the mass graves at Cheung Ek, Tuol Sleng prison and the former palace, and attended a solidarity meeting at Orphanage No 2.

At 1030 on 25 November 1980, the delegation met and conversed with the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Youth Association and signed an official joint communique between the chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union and the Comrade Chairman of the Kampuchean Youth Association for National Salvation, with the aim of strengthening and expanding solidarity and cooperation between the youths of the two countries. Attending the signing ceremony on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KNUFNS Central Committee; Comrade Nuk Thon, chairman of the Kampuchean Youth Association for National Salvation; Comrades Koeng Nem (Sang Samdoeun), vice chairmen of the Kampuchean Youth Association for National Salvation; Comrade (Im Suorsdei), head of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Youth Association Central Committee; and Comrade (Tang Daneung), vice chairman of the Industry Ministry's Youth Association. On the Czechoslovak side were the comrade charge d'affaires of the Czechoslovak Embassy to the PRK; Comrade Miloslav Dockal, head of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union delegations; and members of the delegation.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union delegation departed safely for home at 1330 on the same day. Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KNUFNS Central Committee; Comrades Nuk Thon, Koeng Nem, (Sang Samdoeun), (Im Suorsdei) and (Tang Daneung); and a number of youths.

THIOUNN MUNN VISITS BARCELONA

BK270955 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 26 Nov 80

[text] A Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Thiounn Munn, Minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission, arrived in Barcelona, Spain on a visit to strengthen the friendship between the Kampuchean and Spanish peoples, and to convey gratitude to the Spanish Government--which has always supported the just cause of the Kampuchean people in the international arena.

In Barcelona, the delegation was warmly welcomed by the Association of Spanish Writers, the Justice and Peace Organization, the UNESCO Friends Organization and the Red Flag of Spain. The delegation met and held cordial talk with the mayor, the chairman of the Catalonia Assembly, and the vice chairman of the government of the autonomous zone of Catalonia.

On 17 and 18 November, Thiounn Munn gave interviews, a press conference, a lecture at the university and talks to various political and mass organizations in Barcelona, explaining the just struggle of the Kampuchean people, under the guidance of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, to expel the Vietnamese aggressors. Everywhere it went the delegation received a warm and enthusiastic welcome, sympathy and support from the Spanish people of all walks of life.

The delegation left Barcelona for Madrid on 19 November.

CSO: 4212

GOVERNMENT LINKS WORSENFED RELATIONS WITH ADVENT OF PREM GOVERNMENT

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 13 Aug 80 p 2

('Letters Answered' column)

[Text] [Question] Dear Editor, Why have relations between Laos and Thailand deteriorated?

[Answer] Peace, friendship and peaceful coexistence as neighbors is the fervent wish of both the Lao and Thai people. Relations are travel back and forth have been a fact between the two peoples since time immemorial.

We would rather not discuss broad historical issues.

We do wish to say that for the last 5 years since Laos established the People's Democratic Republic, our party and government have continuously been searching for ways to improve and expand relations between Laos and Thailand so that they would be fraternal and neighborly. This would help the people of both nations. These attempts of our party and state were carried on tirelessly with the understanding of the Thai government under His Excellency Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan. This continued until there was a joint Lao-Thai communique in January 1979.

Unfortunately the government was changed after this and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries with the support of the imperialists and international reactionaries came to power and blocked implementation of the joint communique. They became enemies of Laos. They carried out the plans of the Chinese big-nation expansionist reactionaries and the imperialists to provoke Laos and violate the borders incessantly throughout the country. This mainly concerned their sending gangs of robbers to cause trouble in Laos. They used MROU [Mekong River Operations Unit] boats to violate Lao territorial waters, firing bullets onto Lao territory. They used planes to violate Lao airspace to threaten us, spread leaflets and drop bombs on our people. Regarding these unwarranted acts, the Lao side has stood firm. No matter how much they saw the Lao side showing good will, they went still further in shamelessly stirring up a campaign. From there, things went to the events in Hotsaifong District (Vientiane) that we all know about. They then unilaterally closed the entire border. This caused tension in Lao-Thai relations.

In order to lessen the tensions the Lao side tried many things including sending a committee of local-level and national representatives to negotiate with the Thai side. But the Thai side, instead of responding, sought ways to make relations which were already not good even worse by insulting the Lao committee: instead of negotiating in good faith, they falsely accused Laos of being the offender and forced Laos to apologize. In addition they put the Thai army on alert, practiced reconnaissance, and sent various units close to the Thai-Lao border as though there would be war in the near future. This shows that the tension in Lao-Thai relations first started primarily because the ultra-rightist reactionary group in Thailand has been carrying out the plans of the Chinese reactionaries and the imperialists.

8149

CSO: 4206

**BORDER CLOSURE SAID NOT TO SERIOUSLY HURT**

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 9 Aug 80 p 2

[ 'Letters Answered' column ]

[Excerpts] (Question) How much has the unilateral border closure by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries hurt the Lao economy?

[Answer] We did not want this closure of the border because our country does not have access to the sea. In the past we have depended on Thai land routes to export and import. But the Thai closure of these routes will not cause Laos to collapse. Not only will we not collapse, but we will persevere and grow constantly. During the 30 years of war against the imperialists we did not depend on these transportation routes; we persevered and were able to beat the invaders and free the country.

Now, as before the Lao nation has a heritage of bravery, diligence and perseverance. It has friends close by and in every corner of the world. Therefore the acts of the Thai reactionaries will not destroy the Lao nation. On the contrary it will hurt only them and the Thai people.

8149  
CSO: 4206

LOUANG NAMTHA CONFRONTS SECURITY PROBLEM

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 9 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by B. Vatthananon]

[Text] The first 6 months of this year were very important for the development of Louang Namtha Province even though at present as in the past the great power expansionists in Beijing conspiring with the American imperialists are using the ultrarightist Thai reactionary power holders and the reactionary exiles in Thailand to cause destruction in Louang Namtha Province constantly. But the workers of the Department of Communications, Public Works, and Transportation of Luang Namtha Province and the multi-ethnic people of this province, always have a high awareness and are conscientious in tirelessly protecting and building socialism. For the workers of the Department of Communications, Public Works, and Transportation building socialism means doing their specialized tasks. Even when there are difficulties and threats the workers of this department were not afraid and their hearts were full of love for the nation and new regime. They have a firm belief in the leadership of the party and state and have increased their industriousness and have steadily developed the province in the first 6 months of this year. They achieved results to be proud of. For example they repaired dozens of kilometers of destroyed road. They built a new road more than 20 kilometers long. They repaired the 70 kilometer small road from Louang Namtha District to Viang Phoukha District. They built 98 bridges and 14 warehouses. In addition they transported dozens of tons of goods and building materials and repaired damaged vehicles.

These accomplishments allowed Louang Namtha Province to advance significantly and made the distribution of goods and travel more convenient. Now they are considering the plans for the last 6 months of the year and are eager to expand their initiative to score achievements in order to salute the National Day on 2 December.

8149

CSO: 4206

ASSOCIATION OF LAO PEOPLE IN FRANCE SUPPORTS REGIME

Vientiane SIANG PASAGON in Lao 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Boutsi Youivongsanvan]

[Text] Not long ago the Dong Dok Teacher Training University, an institution of higher education in our country, received goods from "the Association of Lao People in France." Comrade Bounpon Sottachit, a member of the Council of Representatives of the Association of Lao People in France handed over the goods and they were received by Professor Bouakeo Chaloenlangsi, the deputy director of the Board of Directors of the teacher training university.

Comrade Bounpon Sottachit said that: "Although we Lao are far from our homeland, nevertheless we of the Association of Lao People in France have never lost our love of the homeland. At all times we think of our country. We are most interested in the real situation in our country; therefore we correctly and profoundly understand the real situation in our country and recognize the needs of our country. Because of this we developed feelings of solidarity which show our patriotism and concern that our country build the conditions so that it may participate in the task of building the new order. The association has sent two water pumps to the teacher training university which came from funds of the solidarity and sincerity of the members of the association, who still love their country.

Comrade Bounpon Sottachit also said: "There is no place or country which we Lao would have a chance to study hard which compares with our country." From these words it can be seen that "we Lao" even though in another place nevertheless their nationalism and patriotism are still strong. They would like to return to this country more and more.

8149  
CSO: 4206

PROGRESS ON MEKONG FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS REPORTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 11 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] According to a report from Comrade Boun-ek of the Committee for Mekong Flood Control of the Irrigation Company, of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation Service of the City and Province of Vientiane, the repairs on a Mekong River irrigation canal in the period from 10 June until 5 August covered the distance from Ban Narai Village, Salakham Canton to Sithantai Canton, Saifong, Ban Hom Village, Bo-O, Chinaimo and to Kaoliao in Sikhottabong District. They stretched 42 kilometers and are 80 percent complete.

Boun-ek also said that these repairs had met with many difficulties especially from the environment of natural disasters regular heavy rains, insufficient vehicles and tools. Both the planning and the actual construction were carried on together. Despite all this there was revolutionary spirit to salute the fifth National Day on 2 December. They were determined to overcome the effects of natural disasters on production, especially avoiding floods to help the people and workers increase agricultural production, to build the nation, and to develop steadily. A group of 56 workers and irrigation specialists using all their strength and all the vehicles at their disposal worked feverishly both day and night with revolutionary spirit and made progress on those sections which were most damaged. The dike, which was built last year, was not built to standards. It was low and the water eroded it especially in the area of Sithantai, Kaenggnang, Ban Hom, and Bo-O. According to plans 20,000 cubic meters of earth and rock needed to be moved. Because they have been working hard, more than 16,000 cubic meters have already been moved, and so 80 percent of the 42 kilometer project has been completed.

This work has proceeded through many phases with many good people helping out. This together with the convoys of heavy and light vehicles has kept the work on schedule.

At present the repair work on the dikes continue and is estimated to be completed at the end of August 1980.

8149

CSO: 4206

## PRIVATE SECTOR STILL HAS ROLE IN AGRICULTURE

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Litthi Sisouvong]

[Text] Sisattanak District of the City of Vientiane has 880 hectares of agricultural land. At the end of July the people had transplanted 100 percent of their rice undelayed by drought or rain. No land at all was left unused. Now all these fields are being well cared for and the rice plants are big and green because of the efficient revolutionary leadership.

The people of Sisattanak District and especially the people of the district seat may be placed in several categories: there are full-time merchants and merchants who farm part-time, there are full-time government officials and officials who farm part-time, there are full-time farmers, and there are many who are not merchants, officials or farmers--day laborers who live hand to mouth. The colonialist economy of the capitalists has influenced the large towns of our country for many years. This is a source of conflict and poses problems for the implementation of party and state policy in building a socialist economy.

However, the administrative authorities are bearing the burden of solving the problem. In Sisattanak District they are searching for land for people who do not have good land to farm.

In 1976-77 when land was needed for those who did not have any, they mobilized a large work force to reclaim swampland which had been unused for thousands of years and was overrun with grass, snakes and insects. When the land was cleared, it was given to agricultural cooperatives and to all those who did not have land so that they could work in the first cooperatives.

For example the land of the "Chom Phet" agricultural cooperative in Chomcheng Canton used to belong to a prince and was called "Nong Bouamai." In the year of liberation the prince gave the land to the administration of Sisattanak District having firm confidence that it would be under the leadership of the party and state in the new order. It was only the great solidarity of the people under the new regime which brought about the clearing of the swamp. After it was cleared the name "Nong Bouamai" was changed and 32 hectares of it was assigned to the "Chom Phet" cooperative while 6 hectares was assigned to the "Hai Sok" cooperative.

There are five agricultural cooperatives in Sisattanak District. They are well organized and led and are efficient in production. They are self-sufficient in production for the entire year. In addition to the agricultural cooperatives, the farmers who are dispersed in villages and farms organized themselves into labor exchange teams so that no one worked alone. This basic farmers' organization is very important in educating and mobilizing the farmers so they may advance to agricultural cooperatives and large-scale socialist production.

In 1980 the administration of Sisattanak District collected nine tractors, of which seven were privately owned and set up an enterprise under the leadership of the District Agricultural Service. The rental rates are as follows: plowing for cadres costs 50 kip per rai, plowing for an agricultural cooperative costs 60 kip per rai, and plowing for a private farmer costs 70 kip per rai. An average of 25 percent of the plowing in the district was done by tractor instead of by animal which is an advance for Sisattanak District; last year they used tractors for only 10 percent of the plowing.

In the fields of Sisattanak District the farmers are caring for the rice now; they are weeding and controlling the water level. If the rice is not doing well, they report this quickly so the agriculture officials can suppress them or they act on their own. All the farmers are very happy to see that this year's rice is better than ever before.

8149  
CSO: 4206

## ABUSE OF STATE VEHICLES DEPLORED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 12 Aug 80 p 3

[ 'Conversations With the Editor' column]

[Excerpts] [Question] Official vehicles are being used haphazardly. What ways do the authorities have to limit this problem in terms of control so as to safeguard them and have the vehicles operate truly in an official capacity?

[Answer] As for the problem of the comrade who wrote, we would respond in this way... The circular concerning vehicles of the Ministry of Communications, Public Works, and Transportation, issued on 27/6/80, contains the following items:

A resolution of the Council of Ministers of 26/4/80 was passed so that all vehicles assigned to government agencies be used more correctly according to the rules and for duty related transportation only. This was done for the common good and to maintain order in this new society.... [signed] Ministry of Communications, Public Works, and Transportation.

Those responsible for saving fuel issued this circular to all ministries, departments, sections and equivalent agencies so that they would strictly follow the following:

1. The use of type "A" vehicles--a light vehicle of the state--is prohibited outside the City of Vientiane without a permit.
2. Vehicles can be taken for work outside the City of Vientiane with a permit from the Ministry of Communications, Public Works, and Transportation only.
3. Each ministry and mass organization must request a permit from the Ministry of Communications, Public Works, and Transportation to leave the city as work requires.

These orders were issued to every region, activity, and organization. We do not know what happened after the order was issued, whether the people acted correctly or not, but in any case there are violations of the order. The traffic police or affected organization will act to carry out the orders according to the law. The organizations should hold to these resolutions strictly in order to economize and because the state vehicles are supposed to serve the state and the common good without opportunistically taking care of personal interest.

We hope [the reader] understands this problem. We here at VIENTIANE MAI agree that the problem should be solved. But we cannot judge the situation because we cannot tell which vehicles are being used for work and which are being used for personal advantage.

In any case we believe firmly in leadership and while the supervision task is presently not done so well, we believe that in the future it will achieve its goals according to the regulations. We do not say that when one person controls an official car another person cannot use it for official work. What has been happening is that a person is denied a car because it is claimed for official work when it is actually being used for personal matters. That is wrong because at the least one should know that the cadres and workers of all levels have the right to use and safeguard a collectively owned vehicle. The common good is more important than personal advantage. But this does not mean that one does not have to worry about using it haphazardly and wrecking it if it is collectively owned; it must be maintained and used for a long time for the common good.

8149  
CSO: 4206

## GARMENT PRODUCTION SAID TO RISE FOLLOWING REORGANIZATION

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 8 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] On the morning of 5 September Nokeo, chief of the management committee of the Vientiane City and Province Department of Industry and Trade's tailor shop, announced that, following a reorganization of its trading enterprises by Vientiane City and Province to a system of trading enterprises operating as juristic persons in accordance with the Council of Ministers' directive on operation of trading enterprises, they have concentrated on developing the latent capabilities and creativity inherent in all Lao cadres and workers so as to play a part in building and steadily expanding the economy, in meeting the needs of production and in steadily improving the living conditions of working people.

Thus, since the first of September the committee in charge of the Vientiane City and Province garment factory has concentrated on reorganizing working methods, and rotating cadres and technicians in every work unit and in every tailor shop to make them compact, light, appropriate, and more efficient, to mobilize the spirit of confidence in every worker in his work to produce more and with better quality based on much praise for a highly productive person and little praise for a low producer in accordance with the principles of socialist enterprise.

Nokeo also said that in the short time since the first of September the factory has received contracts to produce over 20,000 sets of students clothes and rather large amounts of workers uniforms and other style clothes. At the same time the committee in charge of the Vientiane garment factory has established a new tailor shop, called Vientiane Tailor Shop Number 4, opposite Wat Misay, on Lan Xang Road. Initially this tailor shop has 12 sewing machines and a full staff of skilled tailors with experience in serving the public.

In the future the garment factory will continue to concentrate on expanding its sewing business widely throughout Vientiane City and Province in order to meet the needs of the society in a timely fashion. At the present time the workers of all state tailor shops in Vientiane are enthusiastically competing in performing their specialized tasks.

They do this in order to set work records in honor of the coming fifth anniversary of national day on 2 December.

## BRIEFS

TRANSPLANTATION IN VIENTIANE--After plowing and harrowing and transplanting from the beginning of June until the beginning of August 1980, the farmers of various localities in 15 districts throughout the Vientiane City and Province had completed a total of more than 79,000 hectares. Transplanting the people's fields in every locality depended on the labor of the agricultural cooperatives and of the labor exchange solidarity teams, which are economic organizations in the hinterlands organized more and more along the lines of large-scale socialist production. Transplanting received the normal, close leadership of the party committee and the local administration; they took on the duties of the Agriculture Departments everywhere, for example: leadership in organizing the labor force and in correct production according to modern scientific methods. They also selected the seed rice and directed the plowing and harrowing etc. Because of this the farmers and agricultural cooperative members in the Vientiane City and Province have been joyous, successful, and timely in their work. After completing transplanting everywhere the work force was organized to care for the rice by weeding, fertilizing, maintaining the water level, and controlling pests, etc. This was done so the rice would grow well, produce a good harvest in 1980 and be a year of great victory for food production. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 11 Aug 80 pp 1, 2] 8149

KEO-OUDOM FISHERIES PRODUCTION--Since the beginning of July the members of the seven fishing cooperatives in front of the Nan Ngum Dam which are affiliated with Keo-Oudom District, Vientiane Province, have been diligently fishing to better meet the demand for food for the cadres, soldiers, and people of Vientiane capital. During this period they have caught 39.6 tons. Now the fishermen of this locality are expanding their fishing at a greater rate. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 12 Aug 80 p 1] 8149

FLOOD DAMAGE IN PHON HONG--Since the beginning of August 1980 the members of the agricultural cooperatives and the farmers of eight cantons in Phon Hong District, Vientiane Province, have hurried to begin plowing and harrowing and replanting their rice in a 4,000 hectare area which suffered flood damage. Many hundreds of hectares of rice field were destroyed of a total of 7,000 hectares in the district. This was done to revive their production which was damaged by floods at the end of July and to guarantee a harvest in 1980 that they would be self-sufficient in food and gradually raise the standard of living of the people. Now the farmers of this district are tilling and planting rice so that they can replant their

fields quickly. In this drive the party committee as well as the district administration, the economic enterprises, soldiers, police and students joined in replanting the people's fields. They did this so that the replanting would be successful according to plan. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 11 Aug 80 pp 1,2] 8149

SARAVANE ROAD REPAIR--Since the middle of July more than 300 young people of various sectors of the City of Saravane have been repairing highway no 13 from Ban Beng Village to Laman District which is a distance of 60 kilometers. As of now the repairs are 70 percent complete. In making the repairs they bulldozed, graded and filled in where there were holes and where the rain had washed gullies. They also repaired damaged bridges. Now the repair crew is working hard to complete the repairs when expected to assure the convenient transportation of goods being exchanged within the area and with other areas. This will help bring the lives of the people back to normal. [Excerpts] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 21 Aug 80 p A3] 8149

PAKSONG RESETTLEMENT--In the farming season of 1980 an additional 13 families of the multi-ethnic people of 5 villages in Senamnoi Canton, Paksong District, Champasak Province gave up shifting cultivation and turned to wet field rice farming on the plain. This meant that the number of families in Senamnoi Canton who have given up shifting cultivation for wet field farming has increased to 41. They have been able to clear 40 hectares for wet field rice and have planted 1,120 kilograms of seed rice. This was accomplished by the perseverance of the people together with assistance of the local administration. In the farming season of 1979 the hill farmers who gave up shifting cultivation for wet field farming cleared 19 hectares. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 8 Aug 80 p A6] 8149

ATTOPEU INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY--From the first of the year to the end of August the workers involved in forest products, sawmills, rice mills, the garment branch, and the blacksmith branch of Attopeu Province have worked hard and creatively to do their jobs so as to set production records in honor of the coming fifth anniversary of national day on 2 December. According to preliminary figures they have found and transported logs to sawmills, produced finished wood products and over 4,000 cubic meters of boards used for building houses, schools, clinics, and public buildings, milled over 16 tons of rice for the people, hammered out hundreds of machetes, axes, knives, and trowels, and sewed 1,667 garments. At the present time, besides increasing the productivity of their specialized skills, these workers have been devoting spare time to increase production. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 30 Sep 80 p A2] 8947

VIENTIANE INDUSTRIAL CROPS--During this year's growing season the Hatsaifong District Agriculture Department in Vientiane Province has sent a number of specialized cadres to encourage production in the various agricultural cooperatives in the district. Upon arrival at production bases they resolutely encouraged and led the members of agricultural cooperatives to carry out production work without let up. Specifically, they led people to plant many hectares of starchy and industrial crops including 80 hectares of corn, taro, and various tubers, 310 hectares of tobacco, 100 hectares of sugarcane, and 172 hectares of

peanuts and green beans plus an amount of vegetables and fruit trees. They also took this opportunity to deliver chemical fertilizer, pesticides, and a number of motorized plows to some agricultural cooperatives that needed them. They did this in order to mobilize a production increase campaign among the agricultural cooperatives in the district to perform production work evenly in order to insure a good harvest at the end of the growing season. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 30 Sep 80 p A2] 8947

ATTOPEU ROAD WORK--From mid-August to 1 September 1980 the workers of the Attopeu Province Department of Communications, Public Works, and Transport joined forces with local people and cadres to repair 7 kilometers of Route 13 from Hovor Lamphan to Ban Phonsung which had been eroded by water. They also repaired a bridge over 100 meters long capable of carrying a weight over 5 tons. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 22 Sep 80 p A6] 8947

SAYABOURY BANK DEPOSITS--During September the cadres and people of Sayaboury Province have deposited a total of over 34,000 kip of their savings in the state bank. Of that total 23,000 kip were deposited by the people of Paklai District. The deposits of savings by the people of this province not only returned to the bank a great amount of money in circulation in order to protect the stability of the purchasing power of the kip but it also plays an important role in amassing capital funds for the state to use in the work of protecting and building the nation to be prosperous and strong. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 27 Sep 80 p A3] 8947

ROUTE 20 REPAIR WORK--Between 26 August and 10 September the administrative authorities of Laongam District in conjunction with the people of the district repaired a section of Route 20 that had been eroded by water from the Houei Set bridge to Kengchia, a distance of 30 kilometers. In this repair work they hauled over 3,230 cubic meters of rock and earth to fill in and smooth puddles and ditches as well as cleared dense growth from the sides of the road. The completion of these repairs returns travel and transport between that locality and others back to normal and improves the living conditions of the people. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 26 Sep 80 p A2] 8947

NONG BOK BANK DEPOSITS--During September the cadres, soldiers, members of agricultural cooperatives, and people of Nong Bok District, Khammuan Province voluntarily deposited a total of 109,205 kip of savings in the state bank. Of that total, 35,830 kip were deposited by members of agricultural cooperatives in Song Meuang Canton. These deposits of savings play an important role in allowing the state to amass funds to be used to build the country, expand production, promote trade, and improve the living conditions of the people. At the same time, it demonstrates a spirit of frugality, of depending on oneself, of patriotism, and of love for the new socialist order. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 26 Sep 80 p A2] 8947

RICE SHORTAGES IN NATAITHONG--The period from 1 July to 1 September 1980 has been a period in which the farmers in Vientiane City and Province as well as those all over the country have moved in force into the paddy fields and have begun to care for their rice plants by energetically pulling weeds, applying fertilizer, etc. Therefore, the foodstuffs cadre of Nataithong District sent cadre to conduct a survey of living conditions of farmers in every village in their district. Through the survey it was revealed that many families are short of rice because last year's rice crop was hit by drought and the harvest did not come up to expectations. Faced with this situation and in order to insure the survival of the people, to make them feel comfortable, and to put their minds to this year's rice production the Nataithong District branch foodstuffs committee expedited the bringing in and sale and distribution to all people short of rice of 34 tons 800 kilograms of milled, glutinous rice. This made the people happy and enthusiastic about taking care of their rice plants. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 8 Sep 80 pp 1, 4] 8947

CSO: 4206

COMMUNISTS REPORTED 'TILTING' TOWARD MOSCOW

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Nov 80 p 15

[Article by Marvin Kurve]

[Text] Kathmandu, November 13.

The recent changes in the ideology of the rulers in China and exigencies of domestic politics have led to a "significant change of outlook" among six or seven Maoist communist factions in Nepal.

The "outlook," which is still evolving, seems to experts to be more selective and "eclectic" and eschews the earlier blind unquestioning support to China's international policy, national ideology and historic role in shaping Asia's future.

Experts have noted that the earlier "sniping adjectives" used while referring to Moscow have stopped and there is notably less of gratuitous denigration of Super-Power hegemonism.

The veteran Nepalese Maoist, Mr. Man Mohan Adhikari, who announced his faction's re-evaluation of China and the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the communist ideology at a public meeting in Kathmandu last month, elaborated his views further in an interview to a weekly last week.

Since it is the left communist groups that dominate the college unions in Nepal, observes predict that the changes in left communist perceptions may influence the educated youth in the kingdom. [as published]

Perhaps the new thinking was best reflected in a statement issued in Siddharthnagar in western Nepal terai by the recently-released activist, Mr. Keshar Mani Pokherel.

He said: "No country in the world today can be the centre of guidance for Marxist-Leninism. Relations should be established with all socialist countries, including China and the Soviet Union, by regarding the interest of our own national people's movement as the focal point.

"Any international action taken by these countries should be judged independently and the merits or the demerits decided accordingly."

In replies to questions at a press conference, he said "we are not blind supporters of the Soviet Union nor are we opposed to China."

Mr. Pokherel said: "We do not support the Soviet influence in Afghanistan or the Vietnamese influence in Kampuchea."

The Nepalese weekly, RASHTRA PUKAR, noted the changes in the perceptions of the left-wing banned communist groups and said that except for the Rohit group, all other factions might be said to be reviewing their policies.

It said: "The influence of the pro-Soviet leftist elements appears to have grown in Nepal's left-wing movement. Leaders like Mrs. Sahana Pradhan and Mr. Tulsi Lal Amatya, are shepherding their groups towards the pro-Soviet line while leftist sources say that supporters of the Mohan Bikram group and the Jhapa group in eastern Nepal and Prof. Maneklal Shrestha have stopped using adjectives like hegemonist and imperialist for Moscow."

It said: "Mr. Man Mohan Adhikari, regarded as Maoist, has said that his followers have decided to review the policy of regarding the Soviet Union as social imperialist and China as the leader of the world proletarian movement and to maintain equal relations with both."

RASHTRA PUKAR, however, commented that despite the apparent polarisation of various left-wing factions, it might take time for them to unite.

Meanwhile differences on participation in the coming general elections persist. While Mr. Man Mohan Adhikari has categorically stated that the leftists will not participate in the elections under any circumstances, other leftist leaders have said that they will wait for the constitutional reforms to be announced before taking a decision on whether or not to participate in the elections.

CSO: 4220

**DRAFT PLAN PROVIDES FOR MORE BORDER CONTROL**

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Nov 80 p 20

[Article by Mavin Kurve]

[Text] Kathmandu, November 13.

The Nepali government will shortly implement a scheme for what it calls "the scientific control and regulation of its open international borders" and to raise a "tariff wall" to protect its fledgling industry from foreign competition.

The planning commission, in its industrial programme, contained in the draft sixth plan, released yesterday, said: "The scientific control of the open border has become inevitable if industries are to flourish in Nepal."

The commission also blamed the "open and unrestricted international border for narrowing down the scope for the free growth of industries in the kingdom and necessitating several cumbersome procedures involving official licensing for industry and the import of raw materials and even interference."

The draft plan document said had Nepal scientifically controlled the open border earlier, there would have been no need for any licensing. "As a country which has few industries, any entrepreneur with resources, know-how and manpower can set up any industry to manufacture goods having an adequate domestic and export market potential."

Significantly, the commission does not refer to India by name, though it is the only neighbour sharing an open border with Nepal. Also, there is no hint of bilateral talks to sort out the issue. To top it all, there is no mention in this context to treaties and agreements, like the 1950 peace and friendship treaty or the March, 1978, treaties on trade and transit or the memorandum of understanding of September, 1978, in which New Delhi sought to help launch small, medium and heavy industries in Nepal and train thousands of youths in technical subjects.

On the other hand, the commission said while "neighbouring countries have vast markets to offer to the Nepali-industry, their narrow-minded protectionist policies, foreign trade regulations and tariff walls have hindered the creation of a suitable climate for industry. This has led to the diversion of surplus resources to remunerative trade or unproductive things, like land speculation and housing."

The commission said that because of the Nepal government's fears of re-export, it had a strict policy on starting of industries which needed raw materials or semi-processed goods from third countries. This had encouraged imports rather than the indigenous manufacture of goods with a growing domestic demand.

#### Trade Gap

In the fifth plan period (1975 to 1980), the commission said Nepal's trade gap had surged from Rs. 72 crores to Rs. 262 crores. The projections for the sixth plan reveal that the trade gap would further widen to Rs. 634 crores by 1986.

The commission urged the government to review and revamp all its policies which have a bearing on industry--like taxation, customs levies, interest and foreign exchange rates, foreign trade, pricing and labour.

It said the open border had compounded the chronic problems inhibiting the industrialisation of landlocked Nepal, like poor resources, inadequate raw materials and paucity of skills, know-how and transport facilities. A national market had yet to develop and fragmented centres offered poor scope.

CSO: 4220

## NEPAL TO ALLOW FOREIGN BANKS TO OPEN BRANCHES

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 16 Nov 80 p 13

[Article by Mavin Kurve]

[Text] KATHMANDU, November 15.

FOREIGN commercial banks will be able to start branches in Nepal for the first time following an amendment to the commercial banks act. However, Nepalese banks want the government to have some measure of regulation in permitting them to operate here.

A commentator in the official daily, "Gorkha Patra," today said the experience of foreign banks in Malaya and Nigeria should serve as a lesson for Nepal.

The commentator said foreign banks might bring high-level management facilities, efficiency and quicker transactions, but they tended to corner foreign trade and concentrate on facilitating repatriation of invested capital back to their own countries.

"They are not much concerned about mobilising rural savings, extending productive loans to priority areas or enlarging the scope for remittances. They also leave the smaller entrepreneurs to local banks."

He praised the Nepal Bank Ltd., which entered its 44th year today, for

extending its operations to 30 hitherto unbanked districts and increasing the number of its branches in the kingdom in the last 12 years three-fold.

Meanwhile the planning commission has visualised a key role for commercial banks in Nepal for financing the private sector, which claims one-third of the total outlay of Rs. 3,394 crores in the draft sixth plan.

The commission said the deposits in commercial banks in Nepal went up from Rs. 98 crores in 1975 to Rs. 225 crores in 1980.

CSO: 4220

## AGRICULTURAL TARGETS LOWERED IN FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 18 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Mavin Kurve]

[Text] Kathmandu, November 17.

The massive investment of over Rs. 1,100 crores proposed by Nepal for agriculture, irrigation, forests and creation of new job opportunities, may only amount to "running in order to stay where it is and not slide back," according to observers.

Plan experts say that unemployment and underemployment in Nepal, which affects over 4.35 million people, needs to be attended to, with the prospect of another 880,000 people adding to the labour force and providing a tough problem.

With a fall in the per capita income and over 40 per cent of the population below the official poverty level, the prospects seem challenging. New rural projects may alleviate the problem.

The physical targets proposed for cereal and cash crops in the sixth plan seem in all but one case equal or less than the physical targets set up in the fifth plan.

The kingdom's principal food crop, paddy, had a fifth plan target of 2.8 million tonnes. The sixth plan target by 1985 is to grow 2.74 million tonnes of paddy. Planners are keen that Nepal should annually be able to export 0.2 million tonnes of rice even if the population is slated to reach 16 million by 1985.

### Package Programme

The manner in which the law of diminishing returns is plaguing Nepalese agriculture (which provides livelihood for 93 per cent of the people and constitute 80 per cent of its export) is reflected in the targets set for the sixth plan and those set earlier for the fifth plan.

Thus the maize target for 1985 is 0.85 million tonnes, against the 1980 target of 1 million tonnes. The wheat targets for the sixth and fifth plans are the same--0.58 million tonnes. The millets target for the sixth plan is 20,000 tonnes, against 30,000 tonnes for 1980. The target for potato, which constitutes the staple diet for 30 percent of the Nepalese population, in the sixth plan, is 0.34 million tonnes, against the fifth plan's 0.37 million tonnes. [as published]

In the case of cash crops also, except sugarcane, all the sixth plan targets are equal or well below the targets set in 1980.

The planning commission admits that the irrigation target set for 1980 was only half achieved and that there were shortfalls also in the credit proposed to small farmers. It hopes there would be much better co-ordination in the sixth plan between different agencies catering to the small farmers.

Perhaps the package programme promised by the several integrated rural development projects being launched with the assistance of the World Bank, the United States, Britain, Switzerland, Canada, West Germany and the Asian Development Bank will help in lifting the rural economy from the stagflation and the pervasive unemployment plaguing it for a long time.

~SO: 4220

NEPAL

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT--Katmandu, 6 Dec (AFP)--Japan has agreed to grant Rs. 202.4 million (U.S.\$17 million) assistance, thus emerging as one of the major donors to this landlocked kingdom of Nepal. Three separate agreements to this effect were signed in Katmandu Friday [5 December] afternoon by Mr. Kazuo Aichi, parliamentary vice minister for foreign affairs and Mr. Madan Bahadur Malla, assistant minister for food and agriculture on behalf of their respective governments. Of the total amount of Rs. 202.4 million, Rs. 110 million of the Japanese economic assistance would be used for boosting up food production in Nepal by acquiring chemical fertilizer and meeting its transportation cost. Apart from this the agreed amount would be utilized for acquiring 7,000 metric tons of the Thai rice and meeting the transportation cost for its distribution to the drought victims of Nepal, and also for helping the Nepal Government to execute the rural water supply. Meanwhile, Rs. 82.5 million would be utilized for the improvement and development of power transmission and distribution system in the Katmandu Valley as well as for the purchase of small-size steel bars and services necessary for the transportation of public facilities to be constructed. [Excerpts] [BK090551 Hong Kong AFP in English 0732 GMT 6 Dec 80 BK]

CSO: 4220

OFFICIAL PRAISES INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ANTARCTIC

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 19 Nov 80 p 41

Text 7

SCOTT BASE, Nov 18 (NZPA Special Correspondent). — Watching a group of 12 people undergoing survival training was one of the highlights of a trip to the Antarctic by the Under-Secretary to the Minister of Science and Technology, Mr Brill.

Mr Brill, among a party of four visitors who returned to New Zealand yesterday, visited the Dry Valleys region, including New Zealand's only base on the continent proper, Vanda Station.

They saw several field parties working in the area.

With Mr Brill on the four-day familiarisation trip to Scott Base were Messrs Bill Mansfield, head of the legal division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Frank Easdale, president of the New Zealand Institute of Surveyors (Auckland) and Dr Des Hurley, director of the New Zealand Oceanographic

Institute, DSIR, Wellington.

Mr Brill was impressed with the co-operation he saw between New Zealanders, Americans, Australians and Germans in the Ross Sea region. It was unique in the world, he said.

"There is continuous evidence of the goodwill existing between the treaty partners in the Antarctic."

Mr Brill said he had also been impressed by the logistical support for the NZARP (New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme) in view of the limited allocation of resources.

CSD: 4220

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

FRG AID FOR REFUGEES--A planeload of goods for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, valued at 830,000 rupees, arrived in Islamabad today [2 December] from the Federal Republic of Germany. [Text] [BK090551 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 2 Dec 80 BK]

RAILWAY AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--An agreement was signed between the Pakistan Railways and a Japanese firm in Lahore 4 December for collaboration in the progressive manufacture of diesel electric locomotives in Pakistan. The project is estimated to cost about 800 million rupees and is to be implemented in 6 years. Under the first phase of the project, the Pakistan Railways will receive 30 complete locomotives and 8 in knockdown condition to be assembled at a new factory being built for this purpose in Islamabad. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Dec 80 BK]

CSO: 4220

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

CROWD CONTROL EXERCISES COMPLETED--Manila, 30 Nov (AFP)--Some 4,000 Manila street sweepers, community volunteers and policemen have completed weeklong crowd control exercises, the official Philippine News Agency reported today. The exercises were called by Metropolitan Police Chief, Gen. Prospero Olivas, as a "refresher training in civil disturbance control." Gen. Olivas said there was need for highly trained personnel and units which can be employed during special riot situations. Reports said the riot control trainees were given psychological tests and were trained to "react with discipline" to continuous noise, stone throwing and pillbox explosions. [Text] [OW301347 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 30 Nov 80]

NEW TRAINING FOR ARMY RESERVISTS--The Army Reserve Command announced yesterday that army reservists will start training in new combat strategy skills next month. Army Reserve Command Chief Brigadier-General (Edmond Yap) said more than 3,000 army reservists will be called to report at the Philippine army camps in Regions 2, 3, 7, 10, 11 and 13. They represent the initial batch of six battalions. Their 48-hour nonstop battlefield training will be held on weekends. [Text] [HK300506 Manila FEBC in English 0400 GMT 30 Nov 80]

CSO: 4220

SRI LANKA

BRIEFS

SAUDI ASSISTANCE--Saudi Arabia has granted 900 million rupees as development assistance to Sri Lanka. The money will be used to improve the water supply and sewage system of the Colombo City and for an electrical transmission project. The loan will be repayable in 20 years, including a grace period of 5 years and carries an annual interest rate of 2 percent. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 6 Dec 80 BK]

CSO: 4220

TAIWAN

**BRIEFS**

MAIZE FROM U.S.--Taipei, 3 Dec (CNA)--The joint working committee of Taiwan Area Maize Importers Wednesday held an international tender for the procurement of 168,000 tons of American maize. Shipments of the maize shall be between February and April next year. According to the committee, 54,000 tons of maize will be shipped from the American east coast in February, 60,000 tons from the west coast in February and 54,000 tons from the east coast in March. [Text] [OW040117 Taipei CNA in English 1421 GMT 3 Dec 80]

CSO: 4220

THAILAND

FIRST ARMY AREA COMMANDER VIEWS BORDER, POLITICAL SITUATION

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Interview with Lieutenant General Wasin Isarangkun Na Auythaya, the Commanding General of the First Army Area; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question]: When you became the commanding general of the First Army Area, did you have any worries?

[Answer]: I did not have any worries. I had previously served as deputy commanding general of the First Army Area and as deputy to the army chief of staff. I have been a lieutenant general for 2 years and have worked in the First Army Area. Anything that happened had to be reported through me. And I frequently went on inspections with the commander in chief of the army. I was always aware of what was happening in the First Army Area and in the other army areas. When I took over as commanding general of the First Army Area, I just continued to work.

[Question]: What are your views on the black market?

[Answer]: Concerning this, General Pin has already taken action. Soldiers are being used to patrol [areas] and not let anyone pass. If they pass through, they are arrested and the goods are kept at the district.

[Question]: Do you think good results will be achieved and will the soldiers be able to control things sufficiently?

[Answer]: The soldiers will engage in such work at times. For example, they will go make arrests. Guards will be posted at times. It is not possible to keep a strict watch over this but our activities will help reduce such activities. As for those officials who ask how we will curb these activities, I cannot give them an answer yet because I have not yet gone to look at things. I will go in 2 or 3 days. I understand that they are tightening things greatly and using more and more soldiers on the government's side. As for the districts, whether the police are using only a few men or not I don't know but they have not been able to complete the task and have

had to call in the military again. The military is doing things as before; that is, it has set up intercept points and made arrests.

[Question]: When the military becomes involved, will the strict measures create misunderstandings between the people and the military?

[Answer]: This depends on our creating understanding. The mass media can help greatly by publishing stories showing that the actions of the [black market traders] are equivalent to sending forces to the enemy. For example, batteries are sold for 1 or 2 baht apiece. But if the enemy lacks [batteries], they will not be able to use their radios and this will benefit us. But if we sell batteries for 1 or 2 baht apiece, the end result will be that they will be able to use their radios and, in addition, they will also be able to receive our broadcasts. We must spread propaganda to the effect that it is wrong for people to strengthen the enemy like this. It is also against the law to sell smuggled goods. Good people will understand. Those who are interested only in making profits for themselves will act like they do not understand.

[Question]: What will be done about the Khmer Seri problem, which has been a chronic problem for a long time? This group often creates problems for our people and soldiers.

[Answer]: I am very angry with them now. The Khmer Seri allow [smugglers] into Kampuchea. Without the Khmer Seri, the black market could not exist in Thailand. They also come into Thailand in order to buy goods on the black market. When they enter the country, we force them out. Sometimes, we use aircraft to broadcast statements to get them to leave and to tell them that they have crossed the border since at some places it is not easy to tell where the border is. They may not have intended to cross the border.

[Question]: If black market activities are curbed and the Kampuchean begin to experience starvation and to commit robberies, what will we do?

[Answer]: This may occur. Robberies may occur if there is great hunger. But the villagers in that area are border defense villages of ours. The villagers have shotguns and there are soldiers and Thai Volunteers for National Defense who can defend themselves and who will not let them commit robberies "free." The Kampuchean know this. And sometimes those who commit robberies are themselves robbed. For example, if I sell goods for 10,000 baht, on my way home, I may be robbed.

[Question]: There are frequently reports that Vietnam is constantly moving troops to the border area and some people insist that Vietnam is going to invade Thailand. What are your views about this?

[Answer]: I do not know who said this. I have read newspaper articles that have stated that Vietnam is increasing its forces. But our military has never released such reports. The fact is that they have stationed troops in their country. We know which way they will come [if they invade] and we have made preparations for this. However, there is nothing to indicate that they will invade. Concerning such statements, I do not know the source of such reports. The military itself is not afraid because we always know what they will do, where they will take action and how many troops they have. We know everything. We have set mines and many antitank weapons have been emplaced. If they invade, they will suffer heavy losses if they dare to invade.

[Question]: How confident are you that the First Army Area has the capabilities to defend the border?

[Answer]: If they invade us, our forces are ready. At present, the 1st and 2nd divisions are already at the border and the routes [across the border] cannot be used year round. We have routes to interdict and halt them. The invading forces will suffer heavier losses than those waiting for them. We have made the best preparations possible. As for the airforce, Kampuchea has few aircraft. Based on our forces as compared with the present forces of the enemy, I am sure that we can defend ourselves.

[Question]: What activities are the communist terrorists engaged in in your area?

[Answer]: There are fewer communist terrorists in the First Army Area than in other areas because the Central Region has little jungle. The people are not suffering from great poverty. They have jobs, land to work and convenient communications routes. There are some who pass through the mountains from the Second Army Area. However, there are only a few. In the beginning, they received some support from the communists in Kampuchea. Concerning this, the communists in Kampuchea have conflicts with each other and, therefore, the communist terrorists now lack support. This caused the greatest number of communist terrorists ever to surrender last year in the first and second army areas.

[Question]: There have been statements to the effect that the extension of the term of office of the commander in chief of the army just postpones the problem since this has prevented many people from being promoted and has created a wider gap. What are your views about this?

[Answer]: This has not postponed any problems. The fact is that the cabinet felt that he [General Prem] was still healthy and that he has the keeness of mind to contine the job and so his term was

extended. The cabinet had the authority to do this by law. I do not feel that this has slowed anyone's [promotion].

[Question]: But doesn't it have an effect since it is thought that [to obtain] a political position it is necessary to hold the position of commander in chief of the army as a support?

[Answer]: I think there is a connection. If the constitution contains this then it is involved. Another thing is that in another 2 years, the temporary articles will no longer be in force and government officials will not be allowed to become ministers.

[Question]: Do you think that the position of army commander in chief, or the importance of the army, should be separated from politics? In the past, it has been claimed that the military has become involved to preserve the stability of the country.

[Answer]: I do not think this is necessary. If the commander in chief of the army is also the prime minister, he will be involved; if he is not prime minister, he will not be involved. Many times in the past, the commander in chief of the army has not been prime minister. But at certain times, politics has failed and it has been necessary to make changes according to the situation.

Four factors are involved in the administration of the country: the military, politics, the economy and society. All four are necessary. For politics to be secure, it must have the support of the military. The economy must be good so that people do not starve and experience hardships and society must be good. Everyone must be friends and not get into conflicts with each other. Otherwise, society will crumble. Thus, all factors are necessary and it cannot be said that one is more important than the others. They all depend on each other. If the military is strong but the economy collapses, how can the military exist? The soldiers will have nothing to eat and the military will collapse. If the economy is strong but the military is weak, the enemy will see that Thailand's production is good and they will come and seize the country.

[Question]: The people might think that the military is getting involved in order to seek political benefits rather than to help develop [the country].

[Answer]: It depends on the situation. If things reach the stage where people are being killed all over the country, who can allow this to continue? If the military sees that the situation cannot be allowed to continue, it must intervene and control things. It must risk taking control so that things are orderly for a period, so that a constitution can be written and so that elections can be held. Things must develop gradually. The military is not a dictator who does

not have to hold elections. When Prime Minister Kriangsak resigned and a prime minister could not be found, the House of People's Representatives, which belongs to the people, voted for Commander Prem to be prime minister.

[Question]: Based on what has happened in the past, it seems that the military has been greatly involved in "playing" politics.

[Answer]: You can call it playing if you want. You play politics because you talk about politics. You play in a constructive way and with good intentions. Things that are not good are faults that can be criticized in order to improve things. In correcting things, things must not be done in a destructive way. The soldiers are people too.

[Question]: What are your views about the continuing fear of a revolution?

[Answer]: You are the one who is afraid. I do not think the situation will reach the point of bloodshed. If the people do not support this, no one can carry out a revolution. Look at 14 October 1973, at that time the people felt that the government of that time should not continue in office. Even merchants at Sanam Luang promised to give fruit in support because they supported this. They fed everyone who demonstrated. They supported this to the end. This is exactly opposite to what happened on 6 October 1976. No merchants or hawkers anywhere gave anything. I went and watched. This shows that they did not support this. It can be seen that if the majority of the people do not support [a government], it must leave office. Thus, we must help each other and not allow anything bad to happen.

[Question]: As a senator, what is your opinion about politics in the present situation?

[Answer]: I think that politics, as it is being practiced today, is good. We must help each other and be careful about the economy, which the newspapers have said is not being handled correctly. But economics is a difficult matter and Thailand is not the only country to experience such problems. They have occurred all over the world. For example, the price of oil has increased and we cannot refine oil ourselves. They have increased the price. They are engaged in a war there and when there is an oil shortage, the price [here] must increase because they have increased the price. Fruit that must be transported by vehicle has increased in price too. We must help solve this problem by ourselves. People must use their cars less; they can use the bus. We must help each other as we did during World War II. busses had to use charcoal because there was no gasoline. But this was better than walking 10 kilometers with a load of goods.

The problems must be solved like this because these are not problems created by Thais. Besides this, if someone has proof that a minister or official has engaged in corruption or squeezed the people, he should tell us. If I am the official or person concerned, I will deal with such people harshly because these people create [bad] conditions such as the black market. I am the commanding general and I will not allow this. I will be strict about this. As for the people who really live in this area, they will not be troubled. Only the profiteers and [bad] people from outside the area will suffer. I don't know where they come from.

[Question]: There is frequently criticism that the senators are good people but that they serve as protectors for the government. In particular, most of the soldiers who serve as senators [are seen as] not having adequate knowledge.

[Answer]: This is not true. In carrying on political activities, we follow a system similar to a party system. The senators are one party, the government's party. There is an opposition and a government side. There is both agreement and disagreement. We have opposed things but we first hold a conference outside parliament. We hold conferences at the army club on Thursdays and on Friday morning we enter parliament. If a legal matter is presented or if a representative proposes something, we discuss what should be done; we have to come to an agreement first in a party system. When we enter [parliament], we do not need to debate things. We appoint one or two people to debate the matter. Everyone has to approve because we have already reached an agreement.

After the conference, there may be some people who do not agree but they follow the majority vote. We believe this is a party system. Thus, only one or two people are chosen to debate the matter in order to not waste time. At our conferences, the prime minister serves as chairman. Sometimes, the chairman is the deputy prime minister concerned. If it is an economic matter, Deputy Prime Minister Boonchu comes and answers questions. If the senators are uncertain about his answer, they ask him to clarify matters. If things are not clear, questions must be asked until things are clear. If things are not clear, we cannot support each other. For example, during the time of Prime Minister Kriangsak, the senators did not support him and he had to resign. This happened because he was unclear in his answers. For example, he was not clear about why oil prices had to be increased so much. Because of this, he was not supported and he had to resign. At that time, he had the officials and ministers responsible come and give answers. The senators asked questions but the answers were not clear. Since the answers were unclear, how could they vote [with the government]. They could not do this and so they did not vote with the government. This is the democratic way. It is not true that the senators will vote only one way. They will vote against the prime minister. One prime minister has already resigned.

[Question]: What is your view of the combat strategy of the communist terrorists and how can this problem be solved?

[Answer]: Their strategy is a political strategy. They must do everything to prolong things. For example, they say they will fight but they do not engage in large-scale battles. They have just "nibbled" a little here and there for years to weaken the economy and to weaken the morale of the people in the remote areas. We must deal with this strategy. Thus, we must not allow conditions to exist such that it seems like government officials are harassing the people in the villages, neglecting them and allowing people to be robbed and not handling such cases when they are reported. We must oppose such conditions by making an effort to supervise the officials down to the lowest echelon that has contact with the people. Officials must not be allowed to "squeeze" the people at all. If they engage in any corruption at all, they must be dismissed. When they act improperly, if it is a criminal case, the case must be tried immediately without any leniency. Our military has both secret and open ways....

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## THAILAND

### RUMORS OF SRV INVASION AFFECT INVESTMENTS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 18 Oct 80 p 5

[Editorial: "News Or Rumors"]

[Text] The Information Office of the Supreme Command Headquarters has frequently issued surprising news reports during the past period. These tense reports concern the border situation between Thailand and Vietnam. And along with this, several newspapers have printed stories about this situation and stated that Vietnam will invade Thailand.

The reason that we are surprised is that, besides the fact that we do not see Thailand gaining anything by issuing such news reports, such reports greatly harm the country because of the lack of cautiousness and the irresponsibility of the news sources that have issued the reports.

Actually, concerning the prediction that, following its defeat in its probe at the United Nations, Vietnam would turn to the use of violent means, it is not thought that this prediction was made carelessly. But disturbing news like this should not be released when it only causes the people to become alarmed and creates confusion and uncertainty in the midst of an economic situation that is already very bad.

Do not forget that our country needs an atmosphere of hope, regardless of whether [we are talking about] investments from domestic or foreign sources, and the cooperation of all people who are in a position to help develop the country, which they are hopefully aware of. As for the matter of businessmen and investors fleeing the country or the matter of certain people with a good social position transferring their money and making preparations to flee the country, the reason for this is the lack of hope about the country's situation.

We constantly see that, on one hand, the government is trying to carry on public relations activities and create confidence among the people of all groups in order to create an atmosphere for investments and that it is imploring people to make sacrifices. But on the other hand, it releases news reports that are threatening and that create a feeling of apprehension all the time.

Even though we are confident that our military is strong and that it would be effective against the enemy, we cannot stop wondering why there are such vacillating announcements all the time. It may be like an old proverb says: "You are drawing the bow before seeing the squirrel." This alarms the people without reason and we cannot help worrying that we will find ourselves in the position of the "shepherd boy" and that no one will believe us anymore.

Reports that Vietnam will invade Thailand this month or that month are nothing new; this has occurred several times in the past. It can be said, in short, that this is not good for the country. Thus, our only concern is that the Information Office of the Supreme Command Headquarters be very careful in issuing such news reports so that these situations do not harm the country or the Information Office itself, which is an element of the army and a base of confidence for the people.

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RTG CONCERNED OVER THAIS SNEAKING INTO REFUGEE CAMPS TO EMIGRATE

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Banyat Has Disclosed That Some 'Thai Refugees' Have Disguised Themselves and Entered the Refugee Camps But the Number Certainly Does Not Reach 1,000 People"]

[Text] The deputy minister of interior has discussed the matter of Thais secretly entering the refugee camps with the hope of being able to emigrate to a third country. It is highly unlikely that thousands of Thais have secretly entered these camps as news reports have stated.

Mr Banyat Bantadtan, the deputy minister of interior, made this statement in the wake of an Associated Press news report that claimed that many Thais have secretly entered the refugee camps in the northeast with the hope of making their lives more comfortable and having a chance to emigrate to a developed country without having to apply for a visa in accord with the law.

Mr Banyat stated that it is possible that a "small number" of poverty-stricken Thais may have secretly entered the centers with the hope of receiving the services provided in the centers, which are better than those on the outside. But, at present, government officials are being strict with the refugees in the centers and they have issued I.D. cards in order to make it harder for people to secretly enter and live in the refugee camps.

However, the deputy minister of interior admitted that there has been a change in method that allows a certain number of Thais to sneak into the centers. They conspire to forge documents showing that they come from a country that refugees have fled from. As for the matter of Thai officials being involved in disguising the identity of the Thais and allowing them to enter the centers, Mr Bantay stated that, at present, he has ordered an investigation and people discovered doing this will be disciplined harshly.

The deputy minister of interior mentioned that, at present, Thailand has accepted more than 100,000 refugees and there are serious problems in supporting them. If they are treated too well, this will encourage others to flee here and this will cause even greater concern. But if they are not treated well, international organizations will criticize us for lacking humanitarianism.

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## THAILAND

### CHANGES IN STATUS OF DISTRICTS REPORTED

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 21 Oct 80 p 6

[Article: "Formation of Districts and Subdistricts"]

[Text] At a cabinet meeting on 14 October, the cabinet approved the proposal of the Ministry of Interior to form 15 subdistricts:

Phaya Menrai Subdistrict in Thoeng District, Chiang Rai Province; Phosai Subdistrict in Khemmarat District, Ubon Ratchathani Province; Khoksi Suphan Subdistrict in Muang District, Sakon Nakhon Province; Kapho Subdistrict in Phutthaisong District, Buriram Province; Sirattana Subdistrict in Kantharalak District, Si Sa Ket Province; Wieng Haeng Subdistrict in Chiang Dao District, Chiang Mai Province; Mantisuk Subdistrict in Muang District, Nan Province; Namom Subdistrict in Hatyai District, Songkhla Province; Phuphaman Subdistrict in Chumphae District, Khon Kaen Province; Dusongyo Subdistrict in Ra Ngo District, Narathiwat Province; Wangwiset Subdistrict in Sikao District, Trang Province; Sarabot Subdistrict in Koksamrong District, Lopburi Province; Nikhom Huaihung Subdistrict in Kuchi Nari District, Kalasin Province; Muang Pan Subdistrict in Chae Hom District, Lampang Province; and Nong Hong Subdistrict in Plaimat District, Buriram Province.

Besides this, the status of 15 subdistricts was raised to that of district: Nabon Subdistrict in Thungsong District, Nakhon Si Thammarat was made Nabon District; Bang Saphan Noi Subdistrict in Bang Saphan District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province, was made Bang Saphan Noi District; Si Nakhon Subdistrict in Savannakhalok District, Sukhothai Province, was made Si Nakhon District; Nong Yai Subdistrict in Bang Bung District, Chonburi Province, was made Nong Yai District; Danchang Subdistrict in Doem Bangnangbuat District, Suphanburi Province, was made Danchang District; Wangsaiphun Subdistrict in Muang District, Phichit Province, was made Wangsaiphun District; Phonchoen Subdistrict in Bungkap District, Nong Khai Province, was made Phonchoen District; Borai Subdistrict in Khaosaming District, Trat Province, was made Borai District; Lansak Subdistrict in Banrai District, Uthai Thani Province, was made Lansak District; Phonhomsi Subdistrict in Muang District,

Nakhon Sithammarat Province, was made Phonhomsai District; Thanto Subdistrict in Bannangsata District, Yala Province, was made Thanto District; Kongra Subdistrict in Muang District, Phatthalung Province, was made Kongra District; Wangsammo Subdistrict in Sithat District, Udon Thani Province, was made Wangsammo District; Khamtakla Subdistrict in Wanonniwat District, Sakon Nakhon Province, was made Khamtakla District; and Nadi Subdistrict in Kabinburi District, Prachinburi Province, was made Nadi District.

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## THAILAND

### PETROLEUM AUTHORITY DISCUSSES NATURAL GAS POTENTIAL

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 15 Oct 80 pp 3, 12

[Article: "Natural Gas Can Be Used For 80 Years, After Which Atomic Energy Will Have to Be Used Instead"]

[Text] Mr Thongchat Hongladarom, the chief of the Petroleum Authority of Thailand, has stated that the known sources of natural gas in the Gulf of Thailand are sufficient for 70 to 80 years and that it is difficult to predict whether or not the natural gas in the Gulf of Thailand will be exhausted. This depends on the extent to which we are able to develop the gas and on how much is consumed.

In the opinion of technical experts, there is enough natural gas in the Gulf of Thailand for 40 to 50 years. However, in fact, this cannot be correct because, if gas is consumed, there will come a time when it is used up; that is, the natural gas in each well can be used for 20 to 40 years depending on the size of the well and on whether consumption is heavy or light. As for the development of the natural gas in the Gulf of Thailand and its use during the first period, use will begin in 1981 but the gas from only one well, the well known as the Erawan, will be used. At the same time, surveys will be made and other gas wells will continually be developed in the Gulf of Thailand. The amount of natural gas in the Gulf of Thailand that has been discovered up to the present can be used on a continual basis for at least 80 more years as mentioned above.

When asked about alternate sources of energy to replace oil, the chief of the Petroleum Authority said that a source of energy that we can use to replace fuel oil is the natural gas in the Gulf of Thailand, the development of which is an investment that will bring the greatest profits and that will have the greatest effect on the economy. The problem is what we will do after the natural gas is depleted. This is a basic problem which the Petroleum Authority of Thailand and the various technical experts must give much thought to. As for this problem, it is thought to be essential that other sources of energy be looked for. Besides the water energy that is already being used, there are two or three other basic sources of energy that should be developed and used as alternate sources of

energy or as energy in other forms. These can be used in place of fuel oil and natural gas when these are exhausted. The sources of energy that should be developed and used include solar energy, which will be of great benefit if it can be used since this is an inexhaustable source of energy and there are no environmental problems. However, this depends on technological developments and the extent to which it will be possible to use solar energy. At present, our technological development has not reached the point where solar energy can be used as a basic source of energy.

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## THAILAND

### THAIS SEEK DAM ON SALWEEN RIVER

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 13 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Thailand Has Approached Burma About a Joint Investment to Build a Dam On the Salween River"]

[Text] Thailand is making a great effort to interest Burma in a joint investment in building a dam on the Salween River. This is a project that will use the water to irrigate [land] and to produce at least 6 million megawatts of electricity. This was disclosed by Mr Anat Aphaphirom, the deputy minister of agriculture and cooperatives.

This project will start with consultations between Thai officials and the Burmese deputy minister of agriculture, who will visit Thailand at the end of October.

Mr Anat disclosed that the Salween dam project is a project that the National Energy [Administration] finished studies on at the beginning of this year. This dam will benefit both Thailand and Burma. Thailand will obtain approximately 6 million megawatts of electricity from this dam and the power will increase every year at a yearly rate of 6 percent until 1999. As for the benefits to Burma, it will obtain water for irrigation, the water coming from the dam's waste water.

This project will require a total investment of 53,536 million baht and it will take 10 years to build. The estimated cost mentioned above was calculated in September last year.

The deputy minister of agriculture has already held discussions with the Burmese ambassador to Thailand in order to impress upon him the importance of this project and ways will be sought to discuss this matter seriously again.

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BRIEFS

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION DOWN--During the first 6 months of this year, both the production and consumption of gasoline fell in Thailand. But at the same time, the consumption of cooking gas has increased since there have been changes to allow more cooking gas to be used by vehicles to replace gasoline. This is based on studies and data concerning the production and consumption of gasoline. The studies were made by the Economic Studies Division of the National Economic and Social Development Board. The data show that during the first 6 months of 1980, between January and June, the consumption of fuel oil fell as compared with the same period in 1979. Only 5,591.1 million liters, or an average of 31.1 million liters per day, were consumed as compared with last year's 6,000.4 million liters, an average of 33.34 million liters per day. This is due to the high cost of gasoline. However, the amount of gas consumed has increased greatly because changes have been made to allow more cooking gas to be used by vehicles to replace gasoline. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 10 Oct 80 p 3] 11943

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